TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

IF YOU CAN'T APPRECIATE a good thing, then don't read THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST. It is an intelligent newspaper for intelligent people. Subscribe for it once.

The Pittsburg Post.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

THE POST is a paying advertising medium, and an advertisement in it will bring good returns. Try it and be convinced. Our terms are right. Send for card rates.

NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

SPOKE IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL WAS WILDLY WELCOMED IN CANTON, MCKINLEY'S HOME.

HIS TARIFF VIEWS APPLAUDED.

THESE INCLUDED A POSITIVE STATEMENT AGAINST ANY DUTY UPON WOOL.

SEVERAL OTHER MEETINGS.

At Each Point There Were Large Crowds and the Utmost Enthusiasm.

WHERE THE FIGURES CAME FROM.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CANTON, O., Oct. 30.—One of the greatest ovations in the tour of ex-Governor Campbell was that which greeted him tonight in this city, the home of Governor William McKinley. He had already spoken three times—at Bellevue, in Huron county; at Wooster, in Wayne county, and in Massillon, in this (Stark) county. Still the 3,000 people who had gathered in the famous old tabernacle, where some of the most notable political meetings of the age have been held, insisted upon his speaking to them for an hour and a half.

Hon. Johnson Sherrick presided, and the stage was occupied by the leading business men of Canton and Stark county. His fearless exposition of the treachery contemplated by Foraker and Cox toward McKinley was wildly cheered, the audience seeming to fully appreciate the situation. He predicted that McKinley would discover in the near future that he had made the greatest mistake of his political career in consorting with his enemies of the past.

Just as fearlessly he entered into a discussion of the tariff, proclaiming boldly that the people of the United States would never return to the McKinley idea of high protection. This argument was received in the most enthusiastic manner, the hall ringing with cheers for five minutes. The demonstration was one of the greatest he has encountered in his tour, and was remarkable for the number of Republicans and ladies who were present.

His meeting at Massillon was held at 6 p. m.—supper time—but Hutcher's opera-house was packed to suffocation when Judge Otto Young introduced him. His speech was devoted to answering a column of questions put by a Republican newspaper. He completely knocked out the querist, declaring in favor of the Wilson law of free wool, reiterating his attitude of the tin plate question, and declaring that while he did not know that Brice was a candidate for re-election as United States senator, that if the legislature should choose him he would be personally satisfied.

At Wooster, where General A. J. Aquila Wiley presided, an immense audience greeted him, the hall being too small for the crowd. There he devoted himself to ripping up Senator Ohl, of Mahoning county, exposing fresh evidences of corruption. The same can be said of the Bellevue meeting, at which Hon. Peter Brady presided. Here the famous Coxey was encountered and given a fearful scoring by the ex-governor, who denounced him as the mountebank in charge of the Republican annex.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.—Senator Joseph McMaken, of Hamilton, a neighbor and close political friend of ex-Governor Campbell, predicted to-day the election of Mr. Campbell and the whole Democratic ticket. Senator McMaken is a member of the present general assembly, and while sitting in his seat in the senate, one of a hopelessly small minority, kept notes on the Republican majority, as to all that was done.

He said a few days ago that the present campaign began, so far as the Democrats are concerned, two years ago, when the Republicans were making their record, and he was making notes of it. Senator McMaken kept accurate figures as to the local indebtedness resulting from the legislation of the present Republican legislature, and it was these figures which ex-Governor Campbell used in his speeches. So accurate were they, that figures of the auditor of state doctored in the interest of the Republican party, were controverted by them, and Governor McKinley was obliged to acknowledge that his auditor of state was wrong, and Governor Campbell was right.

There is general disaffection among the colored Republicans of the state, and it is suspected that their opposition is being cultivated by such prominent Republicans as J. Warren Keifer, ex-Governor Foster and Congressman Grosvenor, though outwardly these men are protesting fealty to the party ticket. Opposition on the part of the local colored Republicans to the state committee, is shown by their refusal to permit ex-United States Senator Lynch, of Mississippi, to speak here.

PUT BY ITSELF.

State Democracy's Local Ticket Ordered Off the Regular Ballot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The general term of the supreme court has sustained the decision of Judge Beach in the official ballot case. This forbids the State Democracy from having a list of state candidates printed in the column with its local nominees under the emblem of a rooster, the State Democracy having held no state convention. As originally planned, the State Democracy was represented on the official ballot with the regular Democratic state ticket, followed by the State Democracy's local nominees. The effect is to put the State Democracy's local ticket entirely by itself.

Chairman Wright Hopeful.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Democratic State Chairman Wright, who has 25 clerks and typewriters busy on campaign matters at his home office, in Allentown, takes a most hopeful view of the campaign. He has received numerous assurances that the extravagance of the state Republican administration has disgusted thousands of voters. There will be many Republicans who will vote with the Democratic party in Pennsylvania this fall.

Quay Says It's Absurd.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Senator Quay, when asked what he had to say about the charge that he was helping Senator Gorman in Maryland, replied: "Say? What's there to say? The whole thing is too entirely and abnormally absurd to merit serious consideration."

Secretary Carlisle Will Vote.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—Secretary Carlisle registered here to-day, and said he would return next Tuesday to vote. He declined all requests to speak in Ohio and Kentucky, and left at noon for Washington, where he will be at his office, as usual, to-morrow.

CLEVELAND CAUSED CHEERS.

Unexpected Incident at a Democratic Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—There was an interesting feature of the Democratic mass meeting here to-night, that was not down upon the bills. The feature of the meeting was to be the presence of United States Senator David B. Hill, who was to make a lengthy address. The meeting was presided over by Congressman Charles Tracey, a personal friend of President Cleveland, and this may have accounted for the incident. At any rate, while the secretary was reading the usual number of regrets, Senator Hill caused a sensation by reading this one:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.
"General Charles Tracey, Albany N. Y.:

"I have your letter, and beg you to convey to my Albany friends and former neighbors at the Democratic ratification meeting this evening my cordial congratulations on the wise and patriotic declarations in their state platform concerning the leading questions before the American people, and the assurance of my earnest wish for the success of our excellent state ticket.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

When the vast audience, of over 3,000 people had recovered from the surprise that the telegram seemed to cause, there was a cheer that very nearly rent the building in twain, and this continued for some minutes. Senator Hill smiled, and joined in the applause with a hearty good will, and this seemed to encourage the audience to renew it again and again.

Senator Hill was received with vociferous applause when he arose to speak. In a great measure he repeated his New York speech upon the issues of the campaign.

AGAINST TAMMANY.

New York Committee of Fifty Holds Its First Rally.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The first big campaign rally of the committee of 50 was held to-night at Cooper Union, which was crowded to the doors. The speakers of the evening were: Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, Wheeler H. Peckham, Charles Stewart Smith, John Rhodes and James C. Carter.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, "That a return to power on the part of Tammany Hall would involve a degree of moral degradation to which self-respecting citizens cannot and will not submit," and asking all good citizens to merge minor differences and unite to sustain and perpetuate the reforms inaugurated last fall. Further, that the sanctity of Sunday should be maintained, but forming a law to permit the city to be kept by popular vote whether the sale of beverages and necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday.

Hastings at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 30.—Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, addressed a Republican gathering in this city tonight.

McKinley at Akron.

AKRON, O., Oct. 30.—Governor McKinley addressed an audience in Assembly hall in this city this evening.

THREE WIVES NOT ENOUGH.

One of the Trio Said to Live in Pittsburg.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Augusta Thorn appeared at the Desplaines street police station this morning and asked for a warrant for her husband, Charles Thorn, whom she alleges to be a bigamist. Just one year ago to-day the couple were married, and all went well for three months, when, Mrs. Thorn says, she received word that her husband was not hers alone, but that he had a wife in Pittsburg and another in St. Paul. Mrs. Thorn confronted her wayward husband with what she had learned, and she says he confessed and pleaded with her to live with him, promising to get a divorce from wives No. 1 and 2. Two months ago Thorn disappeared from his home on Thirty-first street, and his wife says she has learned he has eloped with Maggie Strecht. Mrs. Thorn now wants Charles arrested before he breaks any more hearts.

ISLANDERS STARVING.

Inhabitants of the Bahamas Left Without Food by a Cyclone.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 30.—The British steamship Honiton, from Antwerp, arrived this afternoon. Captain Hudson reports having passed the Memini Islands, off the Bahamas, on Saturday last, when 10 men, white and colored, came out to him in boats and asked for food, telling him that the islands had been devasted by the cyclone of October 22, and that the people were starving. He gave them as much of his supplies as he could spare. As he passed along others came out and begged for food. The British jack was run up to half-mast at one place as a sign of distress.

Winding Up Durant's Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—District-Attorney Barnes occupied the entire day with his final address to the jury in the Durant case. He did not conclude, but will finish to-morrow, and the judge will charge the jury in the afternoon. Mr. Barnes made several dramatic and telling effects during his speech to-day, which affected everybody but Durant, who remained stolid and indifferent.

WIRE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The California raisin crop will be about 1,600 cars less than last year.

Receiver Burleigh, of the Northern Pacific railroad, is to have a salary of $15,000 a year.

The educational congress, in session at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday discussed higher technical education.

Twenty young men attended a dance in Mexico, near Monclara. They got into a quarrel and five were killed and 10 seriously wounded.

H. A. Candsland, a traveling salesman, was either thrown or jumped from a third-story window of the Osborne house, at Albany, N. Y., and died.

Thomas Kelley, a naval veteran, stabbed Patrick Coughlin, another veteran, in the National soldiers' home, at Milwaukee, 17 times. Coughlin will die.

Albert Emmett, an employe of Buffalo Bill's wild west show, was murdered at Atlanta, Ga., it is supposed by James Doyle, another employe, who has disappeared.

Dr. Orland Bradford, Michael Manning and Frank Carr were sentenced six years each to the penitentiary, at New York, yesterday, for counterfeiting; Albert Brown four years, and Harry Ringsley 13 months.

By the explosion of a gasoline stove, Mrs. Whittle, wife of Fortescue Whittle, a Petersburg (Va.) merchant, was burned to death, and her young child, Miss Lucy Stone, and a negro woman severely burned.

For nearly 22 hours on October 25 and 26 the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which arrived at New York yesterday, was at the mercy of the waves, owing to the breaking of the stern steering apparatus. The passengers were in a panic.

HAD A FOOL FOR A CLIENT.

HOLMES PROVES AN OLD SAW AND RECALLS HIS DISCHARGED LAWYERS.

VAIN PLAYS FOR SYMPATHY.

THE ARCH-FIEND FINDS HIMSELF UNEQUAL TO THE TASK HE SET HIMSELF.

THREE SESSIONS OF COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Holmes murder trial revealed more surprises today, and promises daily sensations for the month it is expected to occupy the court. After spending nearly all of last night in his cell preparing his case and undergoing the tremendous strain of examining witnesses at two sessions of court, during which the fiend displayed remarkable nerve, coolness and tact, Holmes was compelled, when his pleas for a continuance were persistently denied, to send for his counsel, Messrs. Shoemaker and Rotan, and Judge Arnold at the night session permitted them to take up the case for Holmes.

The day's proceedings were begun by District-Attorney Graham saying:

"I desire to say to the court, in view of what was said last night before the adjournment of court, that the lady known as Miss Yoke and Mrs. Howard was sent for, saw the prisoner, and had ample opportunity for an interview with him."

When Mr. Graham had concluded, Holmes said he had had only a three-minute interview with the woman, and asked that it be renewed during the noon recess. His request was granted.

Then the prisoner asked that a plan be produced of the Callowhill street house in which he is alleged to have murdered Benjamin F. Pitezel. The district-attorney said such a plan was in court, and would be produced at the proper time. "I also ask," Holmes continued, "that a quantity of the liquor which Mr. Graham said I used in my efforts to exterminate the Pitezel family be submitted to analysis. I want to prove that while it contained a small quantity of nitro-glycerine, it is entirely harmless, and is sold in every drugstore."

"Do you mean the liquor you left with Mrs. Pitezel in Burlington, Vt.?"

"Yes."

"That has never been in my possession."

Then the prisoner wanted to know if, during the testimony of one witness, all the others should not be excluded from the court-room. Judge Arnold answered this would be done if the exigency arose.

Pitezel's Daughter Testifies.

Jeannette Pitezel, "Dessa," the daughter of the dead man, was the first witnesse called. She is a slender, pale girl, about 17. She was called merely to identify several large crayons of her father, which she did.

Eugene Smith, who found Pitezel's body in the Callowhill street house, on September 4, 1894, then told a detailed story of his discovery. He had become acquainted with the dead man on August 22, 1894, through business concerning patents, which Pitezel was supposed to have held.

The witness drew a packet of papers from his pocket when he came to the dates, but Holmes objected to his referring to them unless they were in his own handwriting. Smith admitted that the papers had been "prepared," and the court sustained the objection.

Smith said that during his first visit to Pitezel, whom he knew by the name of Perry, Holmes came in, and after giving a nod or sign to Pitezel, went up stairs. A moment later Pitezel excused himself, and followed him. He returned shortly, but Holmes remained up stairs. The witness was present when the corpse of Pitezel was exhumed from the potter's field, and was there first introduced to Holmes. Lawyer Howe, of St. Louis, Alice Pitezel, the young daughter, and the insurance officers, were there. The body was recognized by the witness as Pitezel's. Holmes offered $30 to have the corpse cremated, and asked Howe about it. The lawyer answered that the widow would first have to be consulted. Holmes told the insurance people of the marks of identification, and after the body had been dug up he pulled out a lance and cut a wart and other marks from the corpse. At this time the witness had recognized Holmes as the man he had seen go upstairs in the Callowhill street house.

Holmes, on cross-examination, asked a number of immaterial questions, but showed much legal skill in their construction. He presented a strange picture, standing in the dock, with his pencil leveled at the witness trying to confuse him. He asked that the plan of the house be produced here, and Holmes sought to prove that Smith could not, from the place where he said he had seen him go upstairs on the day alluded to, but the witness adhered to his original statement. Holmes subjected Smith to a long and searching cross-examination, dwelling upon every point of the testimony adduced by the commonwealth, but the witness was unshaken.

Holmes Is Bitter.

Eventually becoming exasperated at his inability in this respect and in consequence of an immaterial word from Mr. Graham, Holmes exclaimed: "I object to the bloodthirsty manner in which the district-attorney and this witness are trying to draw the inference that I rushed into this potters field and mutilated the dead body of my friend."

Dr. William J. Scott was called, and Holmes renewed his plea to have all witnesses except the one on the stand excluded from the room. Judge Arnold decided against this and Holmes asked for and was granted an exception to the ruling. Holmes compromised by asking that the witnesses connected with the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel be excluded. This was granted him, and as Holmes called out the names of these witnesses they left the room.

The examination of Dr. Scott was about to be resumed when the district-attorney said to the court: "In view of the circumstances of this case and the evident desire to create sympathy for the prisoner, I mean as a matter of grace to him because he is without counsel, to ask all the witnesses connected with any part of the case to retire. Were he represented by counsel I would fight such a proceeding at every step."

Holmes and Mr. Graham had another controversy about the prisoner's wife, or Miss Yoke, and Dr. Scott was then permitted to tell his story, which concerned his having been called in to examine Pitezel's body, after its discovery. He explained the situation of the room and the arrangement of the windows so that the sun's rays should fall upon the corpse and hasten decomposition, together with the position of the burns on the body, the broken jar, pipe, etc. He verified the district-attorney's assertion of yesterday that the pipe could not have fallen from the lips of Pitezel to the place where it was found and that the jar could not have been broken by an explosion, because the pieces of glass were not scattered about the room, but were inside the jar. The doctor dwelt upon the discovery of chloroform in the stomach and said large quantities of the drug had been used, and from the congested condition of the lungs and the empty heart it was apparent that the man had met a sudden and violent death from chloroform poisoning.

At the end of Dr. Scott's examination in chief the court took a recess from 1:10 to 2:30 o'clock.

The Prisoner Cross-Examines.

Court reconvened promptly at 2:30 o'clock and Dr. Scott was turned over to Holmes for cross-examination.

"Are you prepared to say," he asked, "that the decomposition of the body would not have occurred had it been in a darkened room?"

"Yes, sir. Had it been in a cool, darkened room, putrifaction would not have come so quickly."

"Did you at that time express any opinion as to the length of time the man had been dead?"

Holmes then subjected Dr. Scott to a lengthy and detailed examination touching the effects of the chloroform, but obtained few answers that would tend to throw the balance in the slightest degree in his favor. The calmness with which he volubly exchanged technical terms and discussed chemical and medical possibilities with the doctor was admirable.

Dr. William K. Mattern, coroner's physician, was called. Holmes at once arose and begged the court to grant him a continuance until to-morrow. He pleaded that, as Dr. Mattern would prove a most important witness, he felt unequal to the strain, the cross-examination of Dr. Scott having exhausted him. He hoped to feel stronger to-morrow.

Judge Arnold asked the district-attorney whether he would agree to this, and Mr. Graham replied with emphasis:

"No, sir; I want to go on. This is only more by-play."

"That is your opinion," said Holmes, with the scarce subdued scorn which has marked all his intercourse with the district-attorney since the trial began.

The witness said he had made the post-mortem examination at the morgue on September 5, and the conditions were the same as described by Dr. Scott. The girl, Alice, had then positively identified the body, and Holmes, the witness said, did not hesitate to declare that it was Pitezel's body.

Holmes began the cross-examination of Dr. Mattern by requesting him to read his notes of the result of the autopsy, in their entirety. Then the physician was put under a series of technical questions, touching the probable cause of death, the effects of chloroform poisoning, and kindred subjects. The doctor unqualifiedly declared that death had been caused by chloroform poisoning. The cross-examination consumed nearly two hours and a half, and the great majority of the questions put by Holmes were irrelevant.

Dr. Henry Leffmann, analytical chemist, testified it was impossible for a man to fix himself in an attitude as reposeful as that in which Pitezel's body was discovered after having administered chloroform to himself.

Holmes asked only a few questions on cross-examination, but reserved the right to recall Dr. Leffmann as a witness for the defense after his (Holmes's) testimony had been taken.

Holmes's Last Appeal.

Before the court took a recess until 7 o'clock Holmes made a vain appeal to the court to hold but two, instead of three sessions a day, on the ground that his physical condition would not stand the strain.

The evening session began a few moments after 7 o'clock. The taking of testimony was about to be resumed, when Holmes made another surprising move. He arose in the dock, and, addressing the court, said:

"If your honor, please, I have a request to make. In consequence of the severe physical strain to which I have been subjected, and also because of the criticism levelled against my former counsel, Messrs. Shoemaker and Rotan, I have, within the last half hour, sent for them and asked them to again assume charge of my defense. I should like to ask if the court will permit this?"

"Let them come in," said the judge.

A moment later the two chancelors, looking pale and worried, entered the court room, and Mr. Rotan, going up to the bar, was about to enter upon a lengthy explanation, when Judge Arnold curtly interrupted with: "No apology is necessary. Go on with the case."

The desk, with its occupant, was then moved back to its former place, and Holmes's counsel took seats at the desk.

William Moebius, bartender in a saloon at 1322 Callowhill street, told of Pitezel's drinking habits. His dialect kept Holmes smiling all the time he was on the stand.

G. Harlow Lampon testified that he had seen Pitezel at the Callowhill street house on August 24, 1894, when he stopped there to see about some patent business. A. T. Hubbard's testimony was in this line.

Mrs. Adela Aicorn, a physician, who lives at 1905 North Eleventh street, told of Holmes, under the name of Howard, occupying a room there in August and September, 1894. He brought his wife and Alice Pitezel, whom he said was his sister, and Pitezel also called at the house while Holmes was absent.

Josiah W. Richmond had known Pitezel well, and had taken him to his sister's house to get board. Pitezel had told him that Perry was not his right name, and spoke of bringing his wife and children from the west.

John F. Hughes, furniture salesman, had sold a bill of goods to Pitezel on August 17, 1894. Holmes accompanied him. The furniture was sent to 1316 Callowhill street.

Waller W. Shedaker, real estate agent, rented the house to Pitezel on August 18, 1894.

John H. Cairns was then called, but as he was not in court, an adjournment was taken, at 8:30 until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—William Collier, a carpenter of this city, started for Philadelphia to-day, and will be a witness in the H. H. Holmes case. For some time before Pitezel left Chicago he boarded with Collier, of whom, it is claimed, he made a confidant. Collier also knew Holmes, and says Pitezel often told him of their schemes. It is also said Collier had been told things by Pitezel shortly before the latter left for Philadelphia that will go far to implicate Holmes in the murder.

MRS. PITEZEL'S STORY.

How Holmes Led Her About, Got the Children Frome Her and Deluded Her.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Pitezel, widow of the murdered man, was the chief witness in the trial of H. H. Holmes today. Her testimony was particularly interesting, as showing how she implicitly obeyed Holmes and was successfully duped by him.

Although Holmes had recalled his counsel Messrs. Shoemaker and Rotan, it is apparent that their presence is even now superfluous. It is Holmes who is trying the case. Scarcely a question is put to a witness without being first framed or suggested by him to his counsel, and, should

Continued on Fourth Page.

WEDDING VOWS NOT NEEDED.

A WEALTHY ENGLISH WOMAN LEAVES HOME TO LIVE WITH A SOCIALIST WORKMAN.

WAS SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

Marquis of Queensbury Believes Marriage Is Not Necessary.

WANTS TO KNOW THE BRAVE PAIR

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The newspapers today devote much space to the latest phase of the case of Miss Lancaster, the young lady of wealthy parents who became a socialist, residing in the working district of London, and who was desirous of living with a workman named Sullivan, a prominent socialist, although neither of them believe in marriage. The two started housekeeping together, whereupon the young lady's parents consulted a specialist in diseases of the brain, and had her confined to an asylum for the insane. The case attracted much attention, as Miss Lancaster was an eloquent speaker on socialism. After Miss Lancaster's incarceration Sullivan secured knowledge of her whereabouts, and obtained her release with the assistance of John Burns, the socialist labor leader and ex-member of parliament, who escorted Miss Lancaster from the asylum to her home, where she and her lover had a levee, largely attended by enthusiastic socialists. The lovers announced to their friends that they intended to carry out their original program of living together as man and wife without religious or civil ceremony, denouncing such formalities as useless and stupid.

At the time the affair was treated as a joke by the papers, and Miss Lancaster, who is about 24 years of age, and fairly good-looking, was called "the woman who would not wed." However, the Marquis of Queensberry has written a letter on the subject to Sullivan, expressing great interest in the case, and offering to contribute toward the expenses incurred in obtaining the release of Miss Lancaster. He added: "We doubtless have similar opinions upon marriage. I advise you, however, to go through the ceremony for the future profection of your wife and children, but the instant it is finished protest against it and repudiate it. Changes may follow. We want the changes in the law. I would like to know you and shake hands with you and your brave wife."

The Marquis of Queensberry has written to the "Standard" offering to give £100 ($500) toward a wedding present for Miss Lancaster, provided she legally marries Sullivan under protest.

SALISBURY ON FARMERS.

England's Premier Suggests Remedies for Agricultural Depression.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Marquis of Salisbury made a speech at Walford today to an audience which included a number of Conservative members of parliament. The prime minister said:

"Since the repeal of the corn laws we have had the strongest cause to lament that, though the protectionists resisted, their warnings had not been listened to more carefully. The repealers laughed at the idea of its injuring husbandry; but a lowering of prices resulted and free trade has almost killed husbandry in several countries."

Lord Salisbury, speaking of the foreign policy of Great Britain, declared that he had carried out the work of his predecessors for the sake of maintaining the very important object of a unity of English policy in the face of foreign nations. The speaker protested against Mr. Gladstone's interference in the Armenian affair in a passage of his speech, in which he said he regretted that any man, however earnest, and eminent, had thought it worth while to add to the difficulties with which the nations of Europe had to contend in dealing with countries in which bitter differences of race and creed were traditional.

Reverting to international affairs, Lord Salisbury said two great questions in domestic politics was social amelioration and not the pulling of the legislative machine to pieces. He dealt again at great length on the depression of husbandry. The last few years, he said, had been years of threatening and increasing ruin, largely due to economic and climatic reasons. It was evident that a change must take place in the cultivation of the country. The first consideration was a relief from taxation, and the government ought to try and assist the farmers in the matter of transportation and facilities of communication.

Disgusted by Senator Chandler.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The "Standard," summing up the war predictions of Senator Chandler, in his paper, the "Evening Monitor," of Concord, N. H., on October 28, today, says: "Senator Chandler may excite enthusiasm among the riff-raff of the great towns, but his prophecies, we may be assured, will be received with indignation and disgust by the great bulk of the people of the United States."

Must Pay All Damages.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Judgment was today given against the owners of the British steamer Turkistan, which sank the steamship Edam, of the Netherlands-American line, September 19. The owners of the Turkistan will have to pay all the damages. The Edam was valued at $250,000 and her cargo was worth about $120,000.

Irish Conference Committee.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket's committee on the Irish question, which is to confer with a view to an adjustment of differences between the Irish representatives in parliament, includes John Redmond, Lord Monteagle, the Earl of Mayo, Mgr. Molley and others.

The Crisis in France.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—President Faure, after conferences with MM. Peytral, Bourgeois, Lockroy and Cavalgnac, has asked M. Bourgeois to form a cabinet. The latter has requested the president to give him until to-morrow in order that he may consult with his friends.

Annexed by France.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The two islands of Huahine and Boraborn, belonging to the Tahitian group, in the South Pacific, have been annexed to France by consent of the native chiefs.

Foreign Notes.

Two small failures occurred on the London stock exchange yesterday.

The American ship Wandering Jew, Captain Nichols, caught fire at Hong Kong and was scuttled and sunk.

The Belfast and Glasgow shipbuilders have conceded the demand of their employes for an increase of 5 per cent in their wages.

TURKEY WARNED.

She Will Be Held Responsible for American Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—United States Minister Terrell has cabled to the state department a practical confirmation of the press reports of the recent Armenian massacres. He has given formal warning to the porte, by direction of Secretary Olney, that Turkey will be held responsible for the safety and security of all American missionaries in that country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—The most alarming news yet received from Armenia was made public here to-day. It is stated that the situation is so grave that in the Zeitout mountains there are 26,000 Armenians in open revolt against the rule of the sultan. The Turkish government, in view of the gravity of this outbreak, has decided to call out the army reserves. The porte is endeavoring to obtain another advance of 15,000 Turkish pounds from the Ottoman bank on account of the conversion loan.

VARNA, Oct. 30.—Three cavalry officers who have been stationed at the Vildiz Kioak, have been exiled to Yemen, Arabia, on the charge of plotting against the life of the sultan.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Constantinople says: "The sultan declines to accept the names which the grand vizier has suggested for the Armenian commission. He wishes to have men who are in his own confidence."

A dispatch to the "Daily News" from Constantinople says the massacre at Marash has ceased, and the missionaries are safe. A demand has been made to the British embassy and to the American legation that relief operations at Sassoun shall cease.

The "Daily News" (Liberal), in an editorial upon the foregoing, says: "This is a fresh proof of the designs entertained at the palace. In such a demand there can only be a most peremptory and contemptuous negative. Lord Salisbury's lukewarm and perfunctory references to the Armenian question in his speech at Waterford, come at a very inopportune moment."

A dispatch to the "Times" from Vienna states that the correspondent hears on good authority from Constantinople that the sultan is convinced that certain powers are trying their utmost to isolate England, and that Germany will not move to save England from a diplomatic fiasco.

A Vienna dispatch to the "Chronicle" refers to the excitement caused by the article in the St. Petersburg "Official Messenger," accusing England of ambiguity and double dealing in the Armenian question. The article was undoubtedly inspired by the Russian government, and indicates a conviction that England has been isolated in Europe.

DOUBT THE DENIAL.

London Papers Insist There Is a Russo-Chinese Treaty.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The newspapers all doubt the denial from the foreign office of the accuracy of the dispatches telling of the concessions to Russia by China. The "Globe" says the news is in consonance with the armed advance in the far east. The "Westminster Gazette" says that England should prepare for startling events, and hints at a possible secret treaty between Japan and Russia, adding: "What a coup it will be!"

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" learns that Russia admits that the seizure of Port Arthur, even with China's consent, would constitute a breach of international engagements, but she considers the railway concessions in Manchuria concern only herself and China.

Over $40,000 will be transferred to the Japanese by the Bank of England as the first payment of the Chinese indemnity. It is thought probable that £3,000,000 of this amount will be used immediately to pay debts which have been incurred for ships and war material. It is expected that the balance will be wanted soon in payment for more ships and munitions, which are already ordered.

It is not considered likely that any of the gold will be taken out of the bank, but it is thought possible that some gold will be used for the purchase of silver.

A dispatch from Tokio states that General Auria, former Japanese minister to Corea, has been placed on trial with others who were summoned hither from the south, charged with murder.

Death of a Chalk Artist.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Edward Stocqueline, a street chalk artist, died in the streets to-day. He was well known in certain localities for the colored sketches which he rapidly drew with chalks upon the pavements, receiving charitable contributions from those who appreciated his artistic work. Stocqueline was a grandson of Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the famous English actress, who died in 1831, and his father was many years private reader to the queen.

THAT HACKETT SUICIDE.

A Verdict Rendered and a Queer Alteration Made.

Deputy Coroner Moreland held an inquest yesterday morning in the case of Thomas Hackett, the Duquesne club waiter, who died at 413 Second avenue on Tuesday evening, after having taken a dose of chloral. The evidence showed the circumstances substantially as reported yesterday. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

After the death certificate had been filled out the undertaker called at the coroner's office and stated to Mr. Moreland that the watchman at the Monongahela house would testify that the deceased was troubled lately with sleeplessness, and he was satisfied the man took the chloral to produce sleep. After hearing this statement Deputy Coroner Moreland reopened the inquest and it was continued until to-day.

A certificate of death was given the undertaker, on which it was stated that "death resulted from an overdose of chloral, taken for the purpose of inducing sleep."

Notwithstanding the certificate the fact remains that two medical students who were with Hackett when he died told Deputy Coroner Mark Donley that he had fought them off and told them that he wanted to die. His sister corroborated the statement. Coroner Moreland was asked how, in view of these facts, he could issue such a death certificate, and he intimated that urgent family reasons made it advisable not to let the case go out as one of suicide.

If the inquest is reopened to-day testimony may be offered tending to prove the identity of the woman who bled Hackett for money.

Johnson May Be Acquitted.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 30.—It is believed that R. D. Johnson, held to court in $10,000 bail, charged with the murder of Grant Zufall, of Meyersbale, Pa., will be acquitted after a short trial. Lewis Peacock, the principal witness against Johnson, now in jail for a misdemeanor, is charged with perjury, as the defense says that on the night of Zufall's murder it can be proved by Peacock's family that Johnson was not in the city. A warrant for Peacock, on the charge of perjury, was issued to-day, but the sheriff would not give him up.

Mrs. W. H. House Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—At the meeting of the State Federation of Women Mrs. W. H. House, of Pittsburg, was elected treasurer, and Miss Harding, also of Pittsburg, was elected on the board of directors.

THEY WON'T FIGHT TO-DAY.

FITZSIMMONS ARRESTED AND SENT TO LITTLE ROCK FOR A HEARING THIS MORNING.

JIM CORBETT IN HIDING.

Maher and O'Donnell May Fight at Hot Springs To-Night.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

HOT SPRINGS, Oct. 30.—Corbett disappeared from his training quarters at Spring Lake this afternoon, and Fitzsimmons is not here. He is expected in the morning, but nobody seems to know just where to look for him. Several stories as to his whereabouts are in circulation. Corbett's whereabouts is a mystery as well. There are reports that he will go to Little Rock to-morrow to answer the warrant taken out for his arrest by the authorities of Pulaski county. Another report was that he was late this afternoon smuggled into the Arlington hotel, in Hot Springs, to be in readiness for any chance to fight in the morning. No reliance could be placed on the latter story, however.

There is not one chance in a hundred of the big fight being pulled off to-morrow. It is possible, however, that Maher and O'Donnell may be brought together to-morrow or the next day, and that the Ryan-Smith contest may then be brought about later, leaving the big mill for the last. The managers of the fight claim that this will give them a chance to settle matters with the governor, and that if he does not stop the smaller fellows he will have no license to interfere with Fitzsimmons and Corbett.

Wm. A. Brady said to-night, when informed that Fitzsimmons had refused to take the special train which would have brought him to Hot Springs in time for a fight to-morrow: "That man never intended to fight Corbett, and he did not come here because he knew that nothing would save him from a fight if he did so. Corbett is right now in Hot Springs, and has been here since 1 o'clock this afternoon. He is ready to fight at a moment's notice, and I have $10,000 in bills in the safe of the Arlington hotel waiting to be put up."

All of Corbett's seconds, Donaldson, Delaney and the others, came up from Spring Lake to-night and waited to see if Fitzsimmons put in an appearance. They were ready for a fight, and, after being convinced that there was no chance of a fight to-night, went back to Spring Lake. Corbett will remain here until November 1, when, as Brady says, "We will be open for propositions." He further said that Corbett would be willing to go to Little Rock, file a $5,000 peace bond, and then fight in defiance of the bond. "We are ready for a fight at any time and in any place," he concluded.

General Superintendent Richardson, of the Hot Springs railroad, who supervised the train arrangements to bring Fitzsimmons into the city, said that a special engine and car had been placed at Cotton Belt junction, where the Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt roads cross, and that if Fitzsimmons had taken the train he would have been brought to Hot Springs without trouble. He, however, preferred to stick to the Iron Mountain and take his chances with that. Before he reached Fulton the state officials who had boarded the train at Texarkana swooped down on him and took him, Julian and Deputy Sheriff Cooper from the train. All of Fitzsimmons's baggage, with the exception of his own personal belongings, came through to this city to-night, as did an enormous tent, which is to be utilized for the purpose of the fight.

The members of the Hot Springs athletic club are in no way cast down by this last blow to their chances, and reiterate their belief that the fight will eventually be pulled off.

Alfred Newhouse, a prominent member of the club, said to-night that the ring will be pitched to-morrow morning at Whittington park, and all other preparations will be carried forward without delay.

SHERIFFS AND MILITIA.

All on the Lookout for Fitzsimmons. Flocking to Hot Springs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30.—The net result of to-day's operations is that an agreement has been reached between counsel for the Hot Springs athletic club and Attorney-General Kinsworthy by which Corbett is to be brought to Little Rock tomorrow to answer to the warrant issued from Pulaski county, and that the fight is temporarily postponed pending a hearing of the case, provided the club people entered into this agreement in good faith.

Brigadier-General Taylor, of the Arkansas state guard, held numerous conferences with the governor, as a result of which the state militia was early this morning ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

The governor sent instructions to all sheriffs in counties on the border to keep a sharp lookout for Fitzsimmons, and to arrest him on sight. A posse was placed at New Louisville, the first station over the state line; another bunch of officers at Camden, while Sheriff Booker, of Pulaski, was sent to Malvern to assist the sheriff at that point.

There was a great outflow of people from Little Rock to-day, all bound for Hot Springs. Every train in that direction is crowded.

The governor sent the following dispatch to the Associated Press at Chicago to-day: "At Hot Springs Attorney-General Kinsworthy has perfected an agreement by which Corbett and Brady will appear here to-morrow to answer a writ issued by Chancellor Martin. The militia will not receive further orders until the result of this proceeding is known."

A telephone message from Hot Springs says that Corbett is in hiding and will not be brought to Little Rock to-morrow. This information comes from a thoroughly reliable source. The agreement to bring Corbett here, the same authority states, was a flank movement on the part of the club to keep the militia from coming to Hot Springs.

FITZSIMMONS ARRESTED.

He and His Manager on Their Way to Little Rock.

TEXARKANA, Tex., Oct. 30.—Sheriff Dillard and deputies, of Miller county, succeeded in bagging the pugilistic game they were after. Fitzsimmons and his trainer were arrested by them and taken off their train at Fulton. A special train was telegraphed for to bring the officers and pugilists back to the city, and at 5

AGENT DORENTE'S QUEER DOINGS.

INVESTIGATION OF ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY MATTERS DEVELOPS STRANGE FEATURES.

THE INQUIRY YESTERDAY.

Agent Fisher Says Dorente Was in on the Whipping.

SPICY TESTIMONY OF MR. KUNZ.

The investigation into the affairs of the anti-cruelty society began in earnest yesterday morning promptly at 10 o'clock, in the office of Register S. P. Conner, at the court house. Francis J. Torrance, as representative of the state board of charities, took the testimony and conducted the examination of the witnesses. Before commencing the investigation Chairman Torrance stated that the matter would be probed to the bottom. Among those present directly interested were Miss Lizzie McMillan, Secretary N. E. Dorente, ex-Judge James H. Reed, Dr. J. O. Flower, Agent Valentine F. Fisher, Miss Emma Kunz, members of the board of directors of the society, and others.

Officer J. W. Herrick and Constable Rhea testified first to serving subpenas for the witnesses. Ex-Judge Reed, president of the society, then testified that the trouble in the society was precipitated by the attempted horsewhipping of Dr. J. O. Flower, a member of the executive committee, by Miss Lizzie McMillan, solicitor for the society, and by charges of irregularities in the affairs of the society. The executive committee had set about making some necessary changes, which caused Miss McMillan to attack Dr. Flower.

John Bradley, the treasurer, stated that the books of the society were ready to be audited. Dr. J. O. Flower was next sworn. He told how he became connected with the society, and that he soon became aware, from outside sources, that important changes were necessary, and that a competent matron should be placed in the temporary home instead of Miss McMillan. "I also thought," said he, "that a better system of finance should be introduced in the management, and that a list of the contributors should be kept." Dorente objected to this, and Dr. Flower's proposition to have Miss McMillan removed, incited her anger and resulted in her attacking him with a horsewhip. He then related the circumstances connected with this incident.

Result of a Night Visit.

He could not understand why Dorente and the McMillan girl remained at the home at night so much. One night when he went there the front office was dark, but he groped his way to the back room, and, after knocking, the door was opened and he found Dorente and Miss McMillan there.

"Miss McMillan told me that she was very ill with a boiled breast," he said, "and I advised her to secure a physician. Afterward I was told she was very sick, and when I saw her I formed my opinion about her illness and came away. I did not think she should be kept there, and advised Mr. Dorente to send her to the country. I did not think the conduct of the home was creditable, and was afraid of scandal. She did go away for a short time, but came back of her own accord. Several matrons refused to stay at the home while Miss McMillan was there. I also complained about the manner in which she solicited funds from business men, and I also thought that she dressed too loudly."

N. E. Dorente, secretary of the society, took the stand next, and said he had organized the society eight or nine years ago, and had been its secretary ever since. The first appropriation received from the state was used in opening the home, where as many as 26 inmates had been received in one day; at night there had been from 5 to 15 inmates, and Miss McMillan looked after them. She was the solicitor for the society and general purchaser for the home. She made that her home, as she had no other, and received no salary. He received no compensation for his work, which consisted of writing letters, attending hearings of cruelty cases, etc. He knew of no irregularities of any character, financially or morally, at the home. Said he had known Miss McMillan for three or four years, and that she was a parole from Morganza. She was about to be sent back by her mother, but he looked into the case, and decided not to return her. She then went to live in the family of a member of the board of managers of the Morganza school. He received a salary of $50 per month as a parole officer at Morganza. What Dr. Flower said about finding him in Lizzie McMillan's room one night, he declared, was absolutely false.

Needed the Doctor's Support.

He wanted Dr. Flower to assist him in the management of the home, because the doctor was energetic, and he (Dorente) needed his moral support when dealing with criminals, as an explosion might occur at any time. It was himself, and not Dr. Flower, that closed the home. Miss McMillan was sick, and, as she was the sole support of the home, his idea was that it did not exist, and closed the home without authority from anyone. Dr. Flower never told him that Lizzie McMillan was not a proper person, and should leave the home. He did say on one occasion that he thought she was a little too bold about the market. She received no salary, and got but $45 in nine months. Dr. Flower did not tell him to send Miss McMillan away. When she was ill he advised sending her to the country, at the expense of the society, in recognition of her work. The attack on Dr. Flower was caused by Miss McMillan brooding over reports said to have been told him by a man named Adams, to the effect that her illness was caused by immorality.

After the noon recess Mr. Dorente again went on the stand. He said Mrs. Emma Kunz was paid a salary for the money she collected as solicitor for the society. She received 25 1-3 per cent of her collections. He engaged her, and the board of directors accepted the arrangement. The reason Lizzie McMillan was taken from the home to the family of the Morganza director was because she was in a delicate condition. She was confined at the home, and two directors knew of the circumstances, as he informed them. He had no knowledge of any other similar cases there.

Dr. Flower said he believed that a girl who attempted to commit suicide at the home was also in a delicate condition, but Mr. Dorente said he did not know it. If true, and did not think she was weak-minded.

Mrs. E. M. Kunz, of Beltzhoover, was sworn and stated that she was a solicitor for the society. She collected and paid money to the agent, the balance she expended for charitable purposes, providing a home with her for two little boys, etc. She has been connected with the society for the past seven years, and in the past two years she had paid money for salary to the agent by Dorente's advice, who said he had confidence in her. Dorente had said she must pay Agent Fisher $12 per week and expenses. She made reports of the amounts collected to Dorente, who gave her receipts, which she turned over to Mr. Torrance. She never paid any money to Mr. Bradley, the treasurer, direct. When the home was started Dorente told her she was to have charge of the front office and Miss McMillan of the home, but it did not last long. She thought Miss McMillan had been there about two years. She collected about $1,200 annually for the society, of which she paid Fisher $625. The balance was distributed for other charities in the name of the society, but in the past two years she never paid any amount to anyone else. She kept a little girl, sick with scarlet fever, at her home for three months, as she could not get her into any hospital. She never saw any immoral conduct at the office of the society or knew of any misappropriation of funds, but supposed all were doing the best they could.

Limiting Scope of Inquiry.

Attorney William H. McGary, representing Miss McMillan, objected to any investigation of the society previous to 1892, or the time when the state appropriation was first received. Previous to this time, he said, Dorente had sole control. Commissioner Torrance said he had no intention of carrying the investigation beyond that time.

P. L. Kunz, husband of the preceding witness, was next called. He stated that he had acted as a special agent of the society early in the spring of 1894, when he had desk room in the office. He soon became so disgusted with the management and the condition of affairs at the society that he quit in about four months and had tried hard to forget all about it. He has never been back since. He said:

"I got into conflict with Dorente a number of times about his conduct at the home with paroled girls. He would frequently come into the room and say, 'Girls, don't you think I'm the handsomest man in town?' 'Do you love me as much as ever?' etc., while one day he kissed one of the girls in front of Mrs. Deschbach, the matron there then, and his son, "Dred." He said he had his son 'fixed,' who would not tell on him. I also learned that Dorente stayed at the home until 11 or 12 o'clock at night, and I told him that he should not do so, but should be at home with his own family. Mrs. Deschbach, the matron, complained about Dorente coming in there one morning at 3 o'clock. He said he had been out at the election. He and Miss McMillan hounded Mrs. Deschbach, the matron, until she became sick and was forced to quit. All the trouble between Dorente and myself was through this Miss McMillan.

"My first acquaintance with Miss McMillan was when her mother and W. B. Lupton called at the office and told Dorente that he must take her back to Morganza, as she had her trunk all packed and was ready to leave to enter a bawdy house in Chicago. Dorente sent me to arrest her, and when I got there I could not take her alone, and I sent for Agent Fisher for assistance. She uttered the vilest oaths and epithets, abusing her mother most abominably and shamefully. Her language was the vilest I ever heard, even among the worse characters. I thought her tongue should rot in her mouth from the language she used. When Fisher came she abused him also, but we were able to arrest her then. She was permitted to remain in the home while she was in a delicate condition, and no one else ever was. When a married woman was there in a similar condition, who had been deserted by her husband, she was not permitted to remain, and I had to hustle all over the city before I could find her a place to go. Miss McMillan's child was born at the home, and I saw it a few days later.

High Times at the Home.

"It died in a few days and was buried from there. After this time I objected to her remaining at the home, but Dorente allowed her to stay, and she got to carrying on with a high-hand. I objected to her remaining, as she insulted visitors who called, ordered the officers about and gave me a heavy dose of herself every day. At the same time Fannie Best, Lucinda Dull, who committed suicide in Bellevue, Miss Zimmer and probably others also. I certainly was by Miss McMillan while there. Probably Dorente can explain that better. I can give no reason. She did nothing then. Afterward Dorente told me she would be a solicitor. When Mrs. Deschbach left she took entire control. I did not think her competent. She was not old enough to act as matron, and from her actions, character and language, I knew she was not a proper person to have charge of the home. I told Dorente a matron should be there. Dorente said, 'That is right, the directors have perfect confidence in me.' I told Dr. Allison, of the Morganza board, about the matter, and he came and closed up the home for three weeks. After this time a matron was secured. Miss McMillan once threatened to horsewhip me, and I went to the home to give her the opportunity, but she didn't do it.

"One night I came back from Clarion with Fannie Best and arrived at the home about 10:20 o'clock. The front office was dark, and I knocked at the back door. I saw a light under the door. After about five minutes' delay Miss McMillan opened the door and said she had retired. Just then I heard a quick step in the hall back of me. I stepped out and saw Dorente going out of the hall. He walked rapidly up Ninth street. The next day, in explanation, Dorente said he had come down from the Central station the night before to see if everything was all right. He did not stop or offer to speak to me, although he must have heard me, but he seemed to be hurrying away.

A Night Call in Belzhoover.

"About three weeks ago I saw Dorente on Third street, Beltzhoover, between 12 and 1 o'clock at night. He was walking along the street, and I could not understand what he was doing up there. When I told my wife she said Lizzie McMillan was living on Third street. Afterward Dorente met me and said he saw me in Beltzhoover. Said Miss McMillan was 'very sick with anaemia—very sick, not likely to recover.' I told him he made a rather late call. 'Oh,' he said, 'she is very sick, requires constant care and attention, and I was waiting on her.'"

Mrs. Kate McCartney was the next witness. Said she had been a matron at the home for about two weeks, but that as Miss McMillan controlled the whole place, and dictated to her about everything, she resigned. Mr. Dorente always treated her as a gentleman, and she could not understand why he allowed others to dictate to her. "The management of the house was very extravagant. The table was always furnished with everything the markets afforded, regardless of expense. Miss McMillan bought everything without asking the price, and paid cash. Said she never saw any conduct at the home unbecoming. A colored boy ate his meals there, and frequently played cards with three girl inmates. She was told that on a Sunday, when away, he had kissed one of the white girls. Neither was chastised, but I understood that the girl who told me was to be removed in a very short time. The colored boy was being kept during a doctor's absence from the city. Miss McMillan kept the keys of the refrigerator and larder."

Agent Fisher's Story.

Valentine Fisher was sworn, and stated that he was the agent of the society, and that he was paid a salary on the condition that Mrs. Kunz collected enough to pay him $10 a week, and $2 for expenses. Didn't think he had ever been at the home more than once after 7 p. m., and therefore knew nothing of irregularities. Knew that Dorente was there frequently after night, as he said he had to look after things while they had no matron. Did not know of any other girls beside Miss McMillan ever there while in a delicate condition. Maggie Sarver tried to commit suicide there by taking poison. She was taken to the Home of the Good Shepherd. Lizzie McMillan interfered with his work, and he thought she controlled Dorente's work. Her position was merely that of solicitor. When sent out to 3000 Penn avenue to assist Kunz to take her back to Morganza, she blackguarded and abused her mother, using the vilest language. She was brought in and locked up in the central station. He told Dorente everything about her conduct, but Dorente thought she was abused, and she was brought to the home next morning.

Dr. Flower wanted to know if Mr. Fisher had heard anyone threaten to cowhide him. Mr. Fisher refused to answer until informed that he would be required to do so. He then said that, while walking along the street with Dorente a few days before the attempted horsewhipping occurred, Dorente said he was either going to provide Miss McMillan with a horsewhip, or see that she got one herself and horsewhipped Dr. Flower.

Ex-Judge Reed was again sworn, and said that Mr. Dorente had told him he had a girl on his hands who had been at Morganza, and although she was abused, he believed she would do what was right. She was a bright girl, and would make a good solicitor for the society, and was willing to work for a home. He never knew that a child was born at the home until a few days ago. Dorente was the general manager and had large powers. He was the father of the society, and they had depended upon him. He believed Dorente was an efficient and capable officer. They never expected him to turn in the money he received as a parole agent for Morganza.

The investigation then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

GOURLEY'S HARD TASK.

TAXPAYERS BRINGING IN LOTS OF INFORMATION.

An Instance of the Way W. H. House Handled Municipal Funds.

Citizens generally are observing the request of the committee that is investigating the affairs of the city attorney's office, and as a result a gratifyingly large batch of receipts were brought into the controller's office yesterday.

At its session Tuesday the committee issued a call requesting all persons who at any time in the last 12 years had paid into the city attorney's office any money on assessments and liens to take their receipts to the controller's office in order that the payments could be looked up in the books. The object is to learn whether the former city attorney turned the money into the city treasury or whether he withheld it altogether or else kept in bank to draw interest.

Of course the persons holding the city attorney's receipts do not wish to let them out of their hands, and therefore the controller has made arrangements to have them copied. When a receipt is brought in a clerk takes down a description of the property that was assessed, the amount of the assessment, the interest and the date of payment. It is the controller's intention to trace out all of these receipts and ascertain what disposition was made of the money for which they are vouchers.

This implies a lot of work. The copying of the receipts and the search through the books will occupy an hour or more for each transaction. The controller will probably require additional clerical help if his office is expected to do the work, although it is possible that all the documents will be turned over to the auditors, who are familiar with the nature of the work.

The payments are traced up in the following way: With the copy of the receipt in hand, the clerk who is making the search goes to the street book in the city treasurer's office. After locating the book in which the assessment is entered he turns to the assessment entry, which contains all the particulars. He compares the description of the property, the amount of the assessment and interest, and looking in the last column on the book learns the exact date on which the city treasurer marked the money as turned into his office by the city attorney. By comparing the date of the receipt given by the city attorney with the date of the treasurer's acknowledgment on the street book it is easy to determine the exact length of time the city attorney retained the money for his own private use.

Controller Gourley traced up only one receipt yesterday and made a discovery which, followed by many similar finds, will demonstrate beyond a doubt that the city attorney's office under the charge of the last incumbent made extensive profits out of the interest paid by banks. J. D. Thompson, of Allegheny, handed the controller a receipt for $815 55, paid to the city attorney August 3, 1886. The street book showed that the money had been paid under the Penn avenue compromise act for improvements on Webster avenue. Mr. Thompson was agent for a Mr. Schwartz. The street book further showed that the money had not been covered into the city treasurer's office until January 31, 1889, and during that period earned $61 40 interest.

The controller is gratified at the willingness shown by citizens to facilitate the work of the investigating committee. Among those who brought in their receipts yesterday were some of the best people in the city, who said they would be glad to assist him and the committee to the best of their ability. Some of the receipts are for large amounts, varying all the way from $1,900 down to $20.

GOLDEN CHURCH HISTORY.

West End M. E. Church Begins to Celebrate Its Semi-Centennial.

The West End Methodist Episcopal church yesterday afternoon began the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, which festivities will continue until Sunday night. The exercises were opened by Rev. Charles McCaslin, who began his work in that pulpit, and he told of those early days of church activity. Rev. S. Y. Kennedy, who served the church as pastor in 1867, preached in the evening. This afternoon the pulpit will be filled by Rev. Harlan Appleton, who also started his ministerial work there. Rev. R. L. Beacom will preach Friday afternoon, and Rev. H. L. Chapman in the evening. The music at these services will be furnished by a choir composed of members of the old choirs, led by John S. Hollingshead. Rev. C. A. Holmes will lecture Saturday night on "What the Old Church Told Me." On Sunday there will be three services, when Rev. T. L. Boyle, Rev. C. W. Smith, Rev. J. W. Miles, S. H. French, T. P. Hershberger, John A. Wood, three of the oldest members, and Rev. R. T. Miller will speak. The pastor, Rev. S. T. Mitchell, and his members are doing their best to make the event a success, most of them having laid aside most of their business cares.

Don't Get Excited

Was what the doctors told me, and they said I must not run, on account of fluttering of my heart. I was sick

over a year with dyspepsia, could not eat in comfort, or sleep, and frequently walked the floor at night. I tried everything I heard of, and at last decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was soon able to sleep at night, and my nerves became quieted. After I had used three bottles I felt much better than ever before, and now I have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have recommended it to a number of my friends, and it has also benefited them greatly." HARRY H. PRICE, 412 Birch st., Reading, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

A N W YORK WEDDING GOWN.

CONSUELO VANDERBILT'S BRIDAL DRESS A COSTLY AFFAIR OF SATIN AND LACE.

INTENDED FOR COURT USE.

Gold Buckles and Hooks Will Adorn Her Exquisite Lingerie.

THE DETAILS OF THE MARRIAGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Practically all the details of the wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough have been completed. As has already been stated, the duke's best man will be his cousin, the Hon. Ivor Guest, eldest son of Lord Wimborne, who has been here for about five weeks, but the entire list of ushers is not yet completed.

However, among those who will act in that capacity are Messrs. Reginald Ronalds, Mr. R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Mr. Brockholst Cutting. No one will come over from England especially to act in that capacity. The Duke of Marlborough will give a farewell bachelor dinner during the coming week, but he has not yet mentioned the time or place.

Miss Vanderbilt's bridesmaids will be Miss Maria Winthrop, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Kittie Duer, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Daisy Post, Miss May Goelet and Miss Julia Jay, who have already been mentioned, and in addition to these Miss Morton, eldest daughter of Governor Morton.

Invitations to the wedding have been sent out, and these differ in no respect from the usual form in use in the best society. A large number have been sent out for the church. Many have been sent to England and France, and beyond doubt the seating capacity of St. Thomas's church will be taxed. These invitations have been sent in the name of Mrs. William Kissam Vanderbilt. The number for the wedding breakfast to follow at Mrs. Vanderbilt's house on East Seventy-second street has been limited to about 500.

Police Precautions.

It is quite natural that such a marriage should excite the curiosity of many. And as, strange enough, there is in so great a city as New York a host of persons who are always on the alert for church weddings, and occasionally, and in fact very often, by one pretext or another, they manage to make their way into the church unbidden, every precaution is being taken to prevent the entrance of the unbidden, consequently cards of admission which have been made out personally will be insisted upon, will be very carefully scanned, and in no case will anyone be permitted to enter St. Thomas's church without such a card.

Experience in church weddings has taught that a certain amount of supervision is necessary to insure the comfort of those who really have a right to a place at the ceremony, and for this reason it has been very wisely decided to look to the police department to preserve a certain amount of order outside the church, and to keep back the unbidden and curious crowd. Consequently a corps of policemen will guard the entrances to the church, and will do their best to see that no one not expected is permitted to approach the church.

There will be an elaborate musical program and besides the organ music by Mr. George William Warren, long organist of St. Thomas's, and the harpist, Tourmin, the regular harpist of the church, the Symphony orchestra, under the leadership of Walter Damrosch, will be stationed in the north gallery of the church. Mr. Damrosch has not fully completed his program.

A very important detail, the floral decoration of the church and of Mrs. Vanderbilt's house, has been entrusted to Mr. Rawlins Cottenet, who not so very long ago decided to give up the leisure of club life and the following of the hounds for a career which has thus far proved most lucrative. Mrs. Vanderbilt went in person to Mr. Cottenet the other day, giving him the order.

The scheme of color and design has not been absolutely decided upon, but in any case it will be very elegant, and not overelaborate.

The Duke of Marlborough is to follow up the English custom in his marriage to the American heiress, and will give each bridesmaid a souvenir of the happy event in addition to the scarfpins which he will give to the best man and ushers. The character of these souvenirs has not yet been disclosed.

The Bridal Gown.

Of predominating interest is the bride's trousseau, the greater part of which will not come to New York, and which is being made by several of the famous dressmakers of Paris. These gowns will be sent to Blenheim. The very important gown of the trousseau, the bridal gown, has been made in New York, and by Mme. Donovan.

Next to the richness of the materials, the predominating and most pleasing feature of the gowns to be worn by the immediate bridal party is the refinement of coloring. The satin used in the wedding gown is of a peculiar creamy tint, a little deeper than ivory, and matching perfectly the rare point lace flouncing, 12 inches deep, with which it is trimmed. This combines the patterns known as point d'Angleterre and point applique, being made especially from designs suggested by Mrs. Vanderbilt herself. The lace was made in Brussels.

Without cutting, this flounce is arranged in four horizontal rows across the front and sides of the skirt, entirely concealing the satin, and crossing the flounces diagonally on the right side is a long spray of orange blossoms. The front of the corsage is draped with chiffon, gathered very full from neck to belt and covered in turn with a deep fall of the lace, gathered into a high stock collar covered with the same rare lace and hanging thence unconfined to the satin girdle.

Triple revers of the lace project over the enormously full sleeves, which are pleated, into the armhole, and cut in gauntlet style below the elbow without trimming of any sort. A spray of orange blossoms is fastened on the left shoulder.

The most distinctive feature of the gown, however, is the court train, five yards in length, which is fastened to the shoulders some five inches below the neck band. This, which falls in double box pleats from top to bottom, is bordered down both sides and across the lower edge with a two-inch wide embroidery of pearls and silver, representing rose leaves tied together at intervals with a true lover's knot. The veil to be worn with this gown is of exceedingly fine Brussels net, and will be fastened with a half coronet of orange blossoms.

Without the immense court train, the bridal gown would appear extremely simple. The train is the regulation length prescribed for the presentation at the court of St. James, and the gown will be one in which the future Duchess of Marlborough will be presented to the queen, when, of course, she will have to wear a decollete body, which is absolutely necessary at court presentations. In all probability Miss Vanderbilt will not wear any jewels at her marriage.

Exquisite Lingerie.

That portion of the lingerie designated as the "bridal suit" is chiefly remarkable for the exquisite quality of the linen cambric employed.

The peignoir, Marie Antoinette in design, is tucked back and front to the waist line and girdled with white satin ribbon. The broad, rolling collar and revers, the latter falling over the full sleeves and sloping to the waist line, are hand-embroidered in a rosebud design and edged with four-inch wide Valenciennes lace. A cuff of embroidered rosebuds, finished with a deep fall of lace, finishes the sleeve. The other garments of this particular suit are made to match, Valenciennes lace and hand embroidery only being used for trimming.

The bridal corset is made of white satin, brocaded with tiny white carnations and trimmed at the upper edge with a deep pointed border of Valenciennes lace. The clasps, the large hooks and the buckles on the attached stocking supporters are all of solid gold.

Each of the several dozens of garments included in the outfit of lingerie is marked with the name "Consuelo" in raised embroidery.

Miss Vanderbilt has not yet designated her going-away dress, but she has several of these to choose from. In any event, it is likely to be of a neutral tint.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's gown, made also by Madame Donovan, is of ciel blue satin, of richest weave. The full gored skirt is cut perhaps four inches longer than walking length in the back, and is perfectly plain, save for a three-inch wide border of Russian sable fur. The bodice is fashioned with a tight fitting, coat-seamed back, terminating in two full box pleats reaching to some six inches below the waist line, separating to show two narrow bands of sable. Loose, straight jacket sides of cream applique lace open over a bouffant vest of white mousseline de sole, embroidered in a small vine pattern, with ovai-shaped pearls, sea-green in hue, the leaves joined together with a delicate tracery of silver. Appliques of this embroidery finish the top of the full elbow sleeves, which are finished at the lower edge with a full twist of applique lace. Outlining each armhole is a narrow band of sable, which terminates in two tails of the same fur, pendant from each shoulder over the lace jacket. The small toque to match this costume is of the same materials, the sable being arranged in the form of wings, placed on the side.

The bridesmaids' gowns are of pure white satin, completed with broad girdles and sashes of ciel blue satin ribbon, almost a duplicate in color of that used in Mrs. Vanderbilt's gown. Although the exact model after which they will be designed has not yet been settled, it has been decided that the skirts will be short and quite plain, and that chiffon will be used for trimming.

Each bridesmaid will wear also a large hat of royal blue velvet, broad brimmed, and with a full gathered bell-shaped crown, encircled with ciel blue satin ribbon, finished on the right side with a chiffon rosette of the same color. Trimming the left side are six large pale blue ostrich tips and a white algrette, and where the brim turns sharply up in the back there is fastened full bows of the blue satin ribbon.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

They Will Hold a Meeting Some Day This Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—"There will be a highly important meeting of representatives of the Latin-American countries one day this week," said an attache of one of the South American legations to-day. "A cable dispatch announces that Brazil will call a convention of American republics to consider European aggressions. This is true in part, but the fact is that nearly every South American representative here has been requested by his home government to join with the others in presenting the position of Latin-America on this subject to the United States.

"The diplomatic meeting this week will be the first step toward a unity of American republics for the purpose of resisting European aggression. Every republic on this continent, not even excepting Chili, looks to the United States to enforce the Monroe doctrine. The meeting this week is for consultation, and the outcome will be an official notification to the United States of the position of South America. Later, it is understood, there will be a convention in Rio de Janeiro in which every Latin-American country will take part, when an alliance may be formed which will be more formidable than any which has ever before been suggested on this continent."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Action of Canada May Cause a Speedy Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Alaskan boundary line question will be forced to a speedy determination by the action of Canada, if not by some diplomatic move on the part of Secretary of State Olney. It is announced that the dominion government intends to direct the mounted police to assume control of the whole frontier along the Canadian boundary of Alaska, with power to collect customs duty and to hold courts-martial to try criminal cases.

The American and Canadian boundary lines are in conflict as to 7.3 miles of territory along the Yukon river on the east and west line. The disputed territory embraces the mouth of Forty Mile creek, through which access is had to the valuable placer mines at the headwaters of that stream. The Canadian police in carrying out their instructions will doubtless assume jurisdiction up to the lines of the Canadian survey, and several thousand American miners who will be in that region shortly will be subject to their authority.

Secretary Olney, it is thought in view of the more or less serious character of the situation, will make some effort to bring up the dispute at the Bering sea convention next week.

PALMA GIVEN FULL POWER.

His Authority to Act as He Sees Fit for Cubans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Thomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban revolutionary party, received to-day advices that the Cuban assembly (or deputies) have appointed him minister plenipotentiary. The office makes Palma the head of the entire Cuban party, with power to act on its behalf as he sees fit. Senor Palma said to-day that he would ask the government of the United States for recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, after he has consulted other members of the party.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 30.—It is now certain that the two lowboats, containing 34 Cubans, and the other two boats, having on board 32 cases of arms and ammunition, which were picked up off New York by the steamship Laurada, was a Cuban expedition from Canada, headed by Carlos Manuel y Cespedes. They were landed near Guantanamo on October 27.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Several skirmishes with insurgents are reported. In one at Caleon the insurgents left 12 dead on the field.

LAKES DRYING UP.

The Water Lower This Year Than Ever Before Recorded.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The stage of water on the lakes, which has been extremely low all season, has within the last fortnight dropped to the lowest point in the history of the latter day marine. The effect has been disastrous to shipping, the losses aggregating large sums are being rolled up by long delays in the connecting waters between the great lakes. So serious have the delays become that the boom in freight rates is being largely overcome. The trouble on account of low water have been much aggravated by the continued drouth. The fluctuations caused by changes of winds, added to the natural low stage, have uncovered dangerous shoals and reefs, which vessels have passed over in safety on government ranges for years.

Boats are now frequently from two to five days longer than usual in making the run from Buffalo, and the insurance losses for the last two weeks on account of low water exceed $120,000.

There's a Wonderful Difference

In teeth. On some the enamel is very thin. The tendency of SOZODONT is to strengthen and whiten this delicate sheathing, and also to impart fragrance to the breath.

THE KILLING OF GALLAGHER.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF HOW CONWAY STABBED HIM TO DEATH LAST SUMMER.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIMENTS.

Supreme Court Cases as Dealt With Yesterday.

DOINGS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

John Conway was placed on trial yesterday before Judge S. A. McClung on a charge of murdering William Gallagher. Conway is about 23 years old and Gallagher was not quite 26. On the night of July 20 they had been drinking together. Both worked at Evans's glasshouse, on the South Side, and they had been buying their beer in buckets and taking it to the glasshouse to drink. About midnight they started home with a number of companions, and at South Seventeenth street and Merriman's alley they quarreled. Conway drew a knife and stabbed Gallagher, who died 20 minutes later at his home, No. 57 South Sixteenth street.

Attorneys Thomas M. Marshall, Sr., and Rody P. Marshall were the defendant's counsel, and District-Attorney Haymaker is conducting the prosecution. The morning session was spent in getting a jury.

John and Ann Gallagher, parents of the murdered man, gave the first testimony by proving the death of their son. Drs. C. G. Kirk, J. D. Thomas and A. J. Barchfeld testified to holding an autopsy and that death was caused by hemorrhage from cutting the aorta artery. The cut had been made by a sharp instrument, penetrating the breast bone. Also that a knife wound had been found in the back, but not in a vital part. Dr. Thomas was shown a knife, with which Conway was supposed to have stabbed Gallagher, and asked if the fatal injury could have been made by it. He said he thought not, as great force was required to push a blade through the breast bone, a quarter of an inch thick. The wound seemed to have been made by a very sharp instrument, while the blade of the knife was very dull and blunt.

Dr. Barchfeld said he saw Dr. Thomas take a larger instrument with a very sharp blade and try to pass it through the bone. With the hardest blow he could strike the instrument could not be driven through.

Walter Jones, employed at Oliver's South Fifteenth street mill, said he saw Conway and Gallagher at midnight. Just before the cutting Conway wanted to fight both Gallagher and the witness, but after making an attempt to strike Gallagher he ran away. Gallagher chased him a short distance and threw a brick at him. At the same time Gallagher threatened him. The witness went home after this occurrence.

Maggie Lyons, of Merriman's alley, said she was awakened about 12 o'clock that night by Conway crying. He was in the yard that surrounds her home. She got out of bed and saw Conway acting very strangely, muttering something between sobs to the effect that Gallagher and his companions had jumped on him. He had a knife and a white handkerchief in his hand. While the witness was talking to him a man entered the yard. She was afraid Conway would attack him, and she tried to get the knife. Conway kept it, and she returned to the room, leaving him in the yard. Testimony Was Weak.

Michael Harrold, who lives next door to Miss Lyons, said he saw the fatal fight. The two men met at the corner of South Seventeenth street and Merriman's alley, when Gallagher made a rush at Conway, who got out of his way and invited Gallagher out in the street. While they were squabbling Conway struck Gallagher three blows. John Gallagher, a brother of the murdered man, said:

"The trouble began by Conway wanting money for beer. He asked for 6 cents and I gave him 6 cents. He got the beer and drank it, and then wanted more money. I did not give it to him and he began to scuffle with Jones, who told him to let go, and he pulled a knife. Somebody said the police were coming and the crowd dispersed. Conway went to the glasshouse and Gallagher came later. Conway said: 'Gallagher, will you give me fair play if I come down and fight Jones?' Gallagher said he would. Conway then went after Jones, and Gallagher separated them. Conway backed away a few feet and then struck Gallagher three times."

Nearly all the witnesses said on cross-examination that Gallagher was a large, powerful man, and generally accepted as the bully of the crowd. Court was adjourned until 9:30 a. m. to-day.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Liability of Graveyards to Taxation and Other Matters.

The supreme court heard arguments in 11 cases yesterday. Among them was one case of the borough of Beltzhoover, involving the right of the borough to collect a municipal lien against property used as a family burial ground. The viewers appointed on the improvement of Beltzhoover avenue, assessed $581 72 against the ground in question, and the court confirmed the report. The defendants claimed the property was exempt under the section of the constitution which provides that the general assembly may exempt from taxation actual places of religious worship and places of burial not used for private or corporate profit. The plaintiffs made a counter-claim that part of the ground had been used for building purposes, and that it has been practically abandoned as a burial ground. The lower court decided the case in favor of the plaintiffs.

The case of J. S. and J. G. Klinefelter against George W. Baum, involves the validity of a mechanic's lien, the lien failing to show where the work was done.

The case of the Robbins electric company against George Weber and others, doing business as the National electric company, was an action to recover $800 for goods sold the defendants.

The case of Rogers & Co. against W. J. Dunn, was an action to collect $250 given by the defendant as an accommodation to T. A. Wighman. The check was dated ahead, and the defense claims this should have been a notice to the holders that the check was not regular commercial paper.

Quite a list of cases were argued yesterday, most of them unimportant and of purely local interest. The cases of Waring Bros. against the Pennsylvania railroad, involving $3,500,000, growing out of alleged over charges in freight rates, will be argued to-day.

DEALING WITH UNCLE SAM.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the United States District Court.

The United States district court disposed of several cases yesterday, and an effort is to be made to wind up the term this week. The first case tried yesterday was that of Edward Blystone, of Combridgeboro, Crawford county, accused of passing counterfeit money. John C. Lewis was the principal witness against Blystone, but the defense proved that Lewis's reputation for veracity was bad, and Judge Buffington instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

A. P. Walker, charged with mailing an abusive letter to C. Glaze, of Des Moines, Ia., was placed on trial. He acknowledged having written the letter, and his counsel was satisfied to have a verdict of guilty recorded. Sentence was suspended on account of extenuating circumstances, and the defendant was permited to leave the court room.

Noah C. Farris was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery committed on William Melvin, on the Iron Queen. The defendant thought he was striking another man when he made the assault, as it was dark.

William Conlay, of Allegheny, was tried for having in his possession counterfeit molds. Congressman W. A. Stone defended Conlay, and he was found not guilty.

Hugh Boal was on trial when court adjourned, for using the mails to carry out a scheme to defraud. Boal got into correspondence with Homer B. Stout, of this city, last April, on the subject of green goods. Stout was not the man Boal supposed he was, but the correspondence was kept up under the direction of the government officials. Boal was induced to come to the city, and was arrested. County Solicitor N. S. Williams is defending Boal.

SOME LOW WATER FIGURES.

October Has an Unenviable Reputation Among River Men.

October enjoys the reputation of being the dryest month of the year, and this month has been no exception. The Ohio river has not been so low throughout its whole length for many years. Captain Scott Dawson has a record showing the lowest stages at Cincinnati since 1860. In that year 5 feet on October 3 was the lowest. In 1882 the minimum was 2.6 feet, on October 31. The same stage was the record yesterday. On October 6, 1863, there was 2.6 feet; October 19, 1867, 3 feet; October 12, 1871, 2.8 feet. From 1871 to 1890 the lowest stage ranged from 2.4 to 6.2 feet.

The stage below Davis island dam last night was 1 foot and stationary. The level in the pool is being maintained very easily.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—The river is on a stand, with 2 feet 1 inch in the canal, below zero and 2 inches on the falls, and 2 feet 2 inches at the foot of the locks. Clear and cool.

CINCINNATI—The river is stationary at 2 feet 5 inches. Fair, with the mercury at 46.

MARIETTA—River 1 foot 3 and stationary. Cloudy.

WHEELING—River 9 inches and stationary. Cloudy and cool.

STEUBENVILLE—River 6 inches and stationary. Clear and cool.

PARKERSBURG—River 14 inches and falling. Cloudy, with thermometer at 40.

Little Kanawha falling.

GREENSBORO—River 5 feet 5 inches and stationary. Fair and pleasant.

GALLIPOLIS—River 12 inches and falling. Clear and cold.

WARREN—River 4-10 below low-water mark. Clear and cold.

OIL CITY—River at zero and stationary. Clear and cool.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Hungarian Laborers Buried Under a Rock Blast.

George Bondello and Thomas Beinodiji, Hungarian laborers in W. J. Wright's quarry on Matilda street, were buried under rock after a blast yesterday, and when uncovered life was extinct. They boarded at 3008 Smallman street, and had no relatives in this country. Warner Hocking, a colored man, living at 617 Homewood avenue, was perhaps fatally injured. Mr. Wright said he had warned the men of their danger before the blast was discharged. An inquest will be held to-day at 11 o'clock.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

James K. McTighe.

James K. McTighe died at the home of his mother, at Ellsworth and College avenues, yesterday, aged 19 years. Death was caused by typhoid fever. He was one of the best known young men of the East End, and a grandson of John D. Scully. He was also a grand nephew of the late Stephen C. Foster, and a musician of some note. He was in the employ of the Oil well supply company.

Mrs. Lucie M. Siggins.

Mrs. Lucie M. Siggins, wife of J. W. Siggins, of Shousetown, Beaver county, died at her home at that place at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, aged about 45 years. The interment will take place at Coraopolis to-day. Mr. Siggins is a brother-in-law of Captain Peter Grace, the well-known oil producer, and is himself engaged in

A LIFT BRIDGE THAT IS UNIQUE.

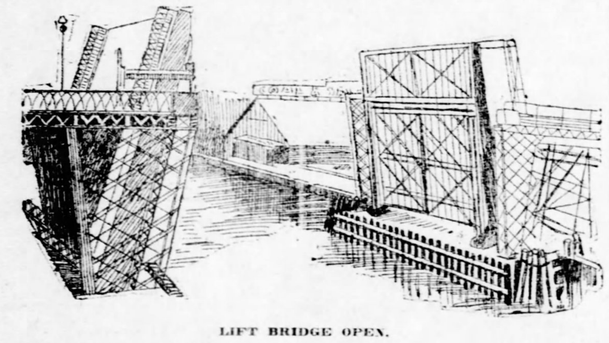
COMPACT AND EASILY OPERATED. IT FILLS SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

NEW DEVICES FOR MANY USES.

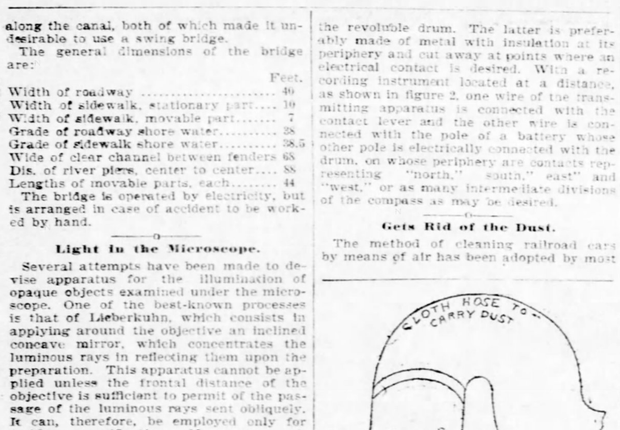
A Method of Casting Light on a Microscopical Objective.

RECIPE FOR LUMINOUS PAINT.

Bridges are inseparable from canals. When the Lake Erie and Ohio river ditch is built its Pittsburg fathers will be compelled to study means of crossing it. There are many emergencies that may have to be met and many styles of bridges designed to meet them. The style of lift bridge built over the North Menominee canal at Sixteenth street, Milwaukee, Wis., is unique because of the fact that the structure takes up so little room when opened and gives the greatest possible width of waterway. The conditions leading up to its adoption were the narrowness of the channel and the necessity of obstructing as little as possible the valuable dock space along the canal, both of which made it undesirable to use a swing bridge.



LIFT BRIDGE OVER THE MENOMINEE CANAL AT MILWAUKEE.



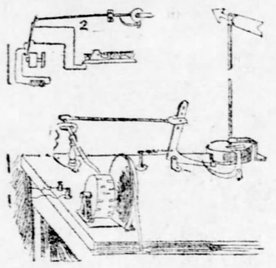
LIFT BRIDGE OPEN.

The general dimensions of the bridge are:

	Feet.
Width of roadway	40
Width of sidewalk, stationary part	10
Width of sidewalk, movable part	7
Grade of roadway shore water	38
Grade of sidewalk shore water	38.5
Wide of clear channel between fenders	68
Dis. of river piers, center to center	88
Lengths of movable parts, each	44

The bridge is operated by electricity, but is arranged in case of accident to be worked by hand.

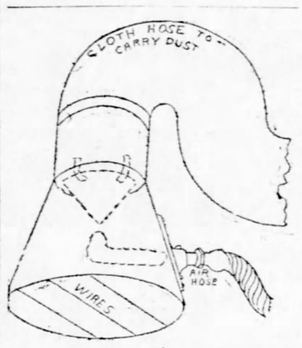
The bridge rides on a turntable 44 feet in diameter, driven from any continuously revolving shaft. As the vane shaft is revolved in one direction by the wind, the cam moves the shorter arm of the lever down, and when the deeper portion of the cam rides past the arm is raised by the retractile spring connected with the other arm. When the shaft revolves in the opposite direction the short arm of the lever is carried down below the cam shoulder by an angled lever pivoted in a standard, a curved arm engaging the short arm of the lever, while the short arm of the second lever is engaged by a spring-pressed toe on the cam at a point about 90 degrees distant from the shoulder. The contact lever is thus swung to bring its free end into electrical contact with the contact surfaces of the revoluble drum. The latter is preferably made of metal with insulation at its periphery and cut away at points where an electrical contact is desired. With a recording instrument located at a distance, as shown in figure 2, one wire of the transmitting apparatus is connected with the contact lever and the other wire is connected with the pole of a battery whose other pole is electrically connected with the drum, on whose periphery are contacts representing "north," "south," east" and "west," or as many intermediate divisions of the compass as may be desired.



Signal Recorder.

Gets Rid of the Dust.

The method of cleaning railroad cars by means of air has been adopted by most of the railroads of the country, but one difficulty has always been that the dust drawn or blown from the seats fills the air and again deposits itself through the car, and is difficult to get rid of. At the Dubuque shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway they suck the dirt out of a car and deliver it outside, says the "Locomotive Engineer." They clean backs as well as seats, and there is not a speck of dust stirred up inside the car. Our sketch shows the simple device used for this purpose. An inverted funnel is used as the plush; across the opening of this are fixed three or four wires that, as the device is moved over a cushion, open the pile. The air jet is only 3-64 of an inch in diameter (but this is because they are limited as to pressure and volume of air); this strikes a cone, as shown; this cone fills the 2¼-inch top of the funnel within ⅛ of an inch all around. As a vacuum creator this is a great success, and the way dirt and air mingle and travel through the large canvas hose is a caution. When started on a set of seats that have been dusted in the ordinary way, the discharge from the cloth hose looks like a stream of liquid dirt. The hose is about four feet long—just enough to reach well out of a window when being used on a seat.



To Suck the Dust From a Car Seat.

Artificial Cotton.

Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this, that both are formed of cellulose nearly pure; and, as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in fine fibres by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fir wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterward being rolled on bobbins; the material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect, which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily, it can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and, when passed through a weak solution of tannin andd certain other reagents, it will take every shade of artificial colors, and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

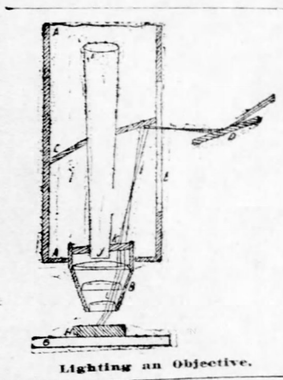
Recipe for Luminous Paint.

The most recent and, it is claimed, practicable method described for the production of luminous paint is as follows: Oyster shells are cleaned with warm water, then put into the fire for half an hour, at the end of which time they are taken out and allowed to cool; when quite cold they are pounded to a fine state, all gray portions discarded and the powder placed in a crucible, in alternate layers, with flour of sulphur. The lid is put on and cemented with sand made into a stiff paste with beer, and, when dry, is baked in the fire for the space of an hour. When quite cold the lid is opened, and, as the product should be white, all gray parts are to be separated, as they are non-luminous. A sifter is then made by taking a pot, putting a piece of fine muslin loosely around, tied about with string, and the powder put in at the top and raked about until only the coarse powder remains. On opening the pot a very fine powder is found, and this is to be mixed to a thin paint with gum water, two thin applications being better than one thick one. This is said to be a luminous paint that will show luminous far into the night, provided it is exposed to the light during the day.

Light in the Microscope.

Several attempts have been made to devise apparatus for the illumination of opaque objects examined under the microscope. One of the best-known processes is that of Lieberkuhn, which consists in applying around the objective an inclined concave mirror, which concentrates the luminous rays in reflecting them upon the preparation. This apparatus cannot be applied unless the frontal distance of the objective is sufficient to permit of the passage of the luminous rays sent obliquely. It can, therefore, be employed only for feeble magnifications. Moreover, such oblique illumination is an inconvenience. Charles Fremont has succeeded in effecting the illumination through the interior of the tube of the microscope and the objective, so that this new method is applicable to even the strongest magnifications. The arrangement adopted, as described to the Academy of Science through Mr. Marey, is as follows:

The pencil of light, L, directly projected or reflected by the mirror D, enters the body, A, of the microscope tube through an aperture, E, and meets a concave mirror, C, which is movable and capable of being raised or lowered in order to send the light through the lenses of the objective, B, A, prism, K, is interposed in the path of the pencil in order to right it and render it parallel with the axis of the microscope before it enters the objective. The mirror, C, and the prism, K, are provided with an aperture to permit of the passage of a conical tube, J, that allows one to perceive, through the ocular, the image of the preparation, H, given by the objective, B, so that such image is never met by the luminous pencil.



Lighting an Objective.

This process permits of obtaining a vertical illumination of great intensity and of perfect clearness, both qualities indispensable for photographing microscopic images.

To Transmit and Record Signals.

This device is intended to transmit electrical signals for record at a distant point, and more particularly for use in connection with a weather vane or other meteorological apparatus. It is illustrated in the "Scientific American." On the weather vane shaft is a helical cam engaged by the shorter arm of an angled lever, pivoted in a standard, as shown in figure 1, and the longer arm of the lever is adjustably connected by a rod with one end of a pivoted contact lever, whose other end rests on a revoluble

THE WATER'S GIGANTIC WORK.

HOW SMALL STREAMS AND RIVERS HAVE HELPED TO GRADE A CONTINENT.

BYGONE OHIO RIVER LEVELS.

Geological Description of the Saw Mill Run District.

WAVE MARKS OF ANCIENT SEAS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

From the highest points of land west and south of the rugged heights that overlook the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, numerous small steams have in the course of long ages cut deep channels through the rocks of that geological division known as the barren measures. They have also eroded the lower part of the upper productive measures, including the great Pittsburg coal bed, and long before a birch canoe was run on the Ohio river its currents carried millions of tons of coal to the south. What is said of the region in which Saw Mill run takes its rise will apply to nearly all other parts of the county and state, but as most Pittsburg people are better acquainted with the territory adjoining the city limits on the west side of the rivers, a geological description of that district will be of special interest to the many scientific readers of "The Post."

Saw Mill run takes its rise away back on the hills as a small spring run that would be scarcely sufficient to satisfy the thirst of a dog, but it is increased in its volume by slow degrees, being joined by other springs till finally it reaches the dimensions of a brook and rushes swiftly, or sleeps lazily between the clay banks that bear evidences of its eroding power. Not far from its source it runs over the hard rocks of the coal measures, and the steep cliffs rising above the noisy little rivulet show the effects of its constant and slow but patient work. For countless ages it has been cutting its channel deeper, and at the same time wearing down the level of the adjoining lands by carrying away the sediments washed down from the fields in time of heavy rains.

Many of these small streams have done a prodigious amount of excavating in their time. In the beginning their sources were far away from where their fountain springs are found at present. They may have started as muddy torrents leaping over the bluff after a heavy rainstorm, and scooping out a little rut that served as an attraction for the surface water, which in time assumed the proportions of a permanent or perennial brook, which in obedience to a well-defined natural law, began to recede at its source as the level of the land was lowered, and in time worked its way back into the hills for many miles. It was in this infinitely slow manner that the deep and rugged valley of what is now known as Saw Mill run was formed, and a channel eight miles in length, 500 feet wide, and, for three or four miles, 300 feet deep was formed.

Marvelous Work of Water.

The present depth and width of the channel must not, however, be taken as an indication of all the work the little stream has done, because when it first started to help grade a continent its elevation may have been hundreds of feet higher than the present level of Grandview avenue. It will surprise many persons to be informed that the bottom of the Ohio river was at one time on the high elevations on Mt. Washington and 500,000 years ago may have been 300 feet higher than the top of the stacks of the Monongahela incline power house. There is not another single fact of geological research that has been so clearly demonstrated as the one which, based upon the most convincing kind of evidences, justifies the statement that 400 or 500 feet of strata that once rested upon the highest rocks now existing in the western part of this state have been eroded and washed away. The rocks of this part of the state are like the walls of an immense building, and when we find the southern end of the structure 500 or 600 or 1,000 feet lower than the northern end, with the clearest kind of proofs that the highest of the northern walls once existed here, or in other words that the building was once of uniform height, we are not transgressing beyond the bounds of a very reasonable probability when we say the bottom of the Ohio river was once 850 higher than it is at present.

And how clearly do we perceive another source of demonstration for this proposition in the numerous river terraces from 60 to 300 feet above the present level of the streams. The terraces along the Ohio, Allegheny and Beaver rivers are beautiful arguments for the geologist, and if there were any room for doubting their alluvial origin, from a superficial observation, an examination of the materials of which they are formed would forever dispel the slightest shadow of an excuse for not consenting to an open and deserved acknowledgment of the merits of one of the greatest of geological demonstrations.

We began by referring to the amazing work that a little stream like Saw Mill run has accomplished in the way of revolutionizing the topography of a country. The great gap cut in the solid rock west and south of the city, a gap from 500 to 3,000 feet wide and 400 feet deep, may be taken as an evidence of the enormous gulf of time represented in the period extending from the beginning of the work till the present time, when intelligent human beings stand and marvel at the magnitude of the results. And of what the Ohio river and its larger tributaries have accomplished our imaginations can form no commensurate conception.

River Channels of Long Ago.

As we said before, all the evidence tends to show that these streams once occupied levels far above their present beds. More than 1,000 feet of upper carboniferous and perhaps later deposits have been entirely eroded and transported to other places. This work could have been done only by running water. We are then under the necessity of telling the reader that in the course of unknown ages the rivers of western Pennsylvania, and particularly the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela, have been instrumental in cutting away 1,000 feet of bed rocks, and that their channels have changed from place to place, swinging from side to side of opposing barriers in the form of rocky bluffs; that countless ages ago the bed of the Monongahela may have been at a point near the present site of Canonsburg, and the Allegheny waters may have rolled far above where the town of Wilkinsburg now stands.

After Sawmill run had got well started in its work of excavating a miniature canon it evidently had no desire to join the Monongahela, as its gorge runs parallel with the last-named river for three miles, and at a point on the Monongahela bluff opposite the end of Ferry street, a line run south for a mile would intersect the channel cut by the smaller stream. After reaching a point near the head of Wabash avenue the little stream turns almost due north and enters the Ohio through a deep wide gap in the high hill.

The study of the rocks exposed by the running waters, reveals more wonderful facts than any we have mentioned in connection with the history of erosion and excavation. The small streams have cut channels that run back into the hills on a sharp ascending angle like a great inclined plane. In these channels the rocks laid down countless ages ago in the water of the paleozoic sea, may be studied to advantage. From the highest elevations, one after another, like the steps leading to the top of a great building, the different rocks crop out, and their stratigraphic, fossiliferous and other features may be easily examined. As the astronomers after calculating the distances and probable ages of the worlds of this solar system look out with amazement on the planets of far greater, and a thousand times more distant systems, and still farther than the eyes, aided by the most powerful telescopes can penetrate, they surmise the existence of other systems, and realize the appalling fact that our solar system is only as a speck of dust in a mighty sand cloud of worlds sweeping along like a cyclone toward the constellation of Hercules, so, also, does the geologist turn from the amazing truths presented by the study of alluvial erosion for a still more wonderful story revealed by the study of the fossil features of the stratified rocks, and then with an intensified conviction of the littleness of the ordinary human conception of time, he begins measuring the age of the world by taking note of the fossil forms of an incomprehensibly ancient life, as found in the Lower Silurian and Laurentian deposits.

Paleozoic Wave Marks.

Nearly all the rocks exposed in the vicinity of Pittsburg are beautifully wave-marked. As the waves that now break on the shores of the Atlantic leave their marks upon the sand that forms the foundation for the encroaching earth, so also did the waves of the Paleozoic ocean leave their marks millions of years ago on the rocks that were destined to form the foundation of the Pittsburg hills. These wave marks teach one fact, and that is the calmness that must have prevailed on that ancient sea. If the laminations or stratifications of a vertical section of the Mt. Washington hill were taken up one at a time, it would be found that each one that was wave marked contained the same kind of marks with but slight variations, showing that the waves that broke upon the sands of that ancient shore were only gentle ripples such as a July breeze might occasion on the sheltered inlets of Lake Erie. The fossils are few, and what are to be found indicate that the organic life of that remote period was of a very low order.

As intimated in a previous article published in "The Post," we find no evidence of a superfluity of vegetation, such as we are told by the old school of geology was the direct origin of the coal beds. Even when examining the rocks that rest below and above the great Pittsburg coal bed, we find scarcely any vegetable remains. If this great deposit of bituminous coal was produced by decaying vegetation we must admit that the deterioration of the original substances and obliteration of the forms which produced it were most amazingly complete.

T. E. MALONE.

ON THE SURFACE IS PEACE.

But in Reality There Is Much Bickering in Army and Navy.

When one visits an army post or dines with the wardroom mess on board a man-of-war, how beautifully harmonious the life there seems, says the New York "Press." The officers treat each other with the "most distinguished consideration." Due deference is paid to rank, and everything seems to be running in such well-oiled and regular grooves that one thinks, "Here at last is a life free from the petty jealousies and the pushing and crowding, one with another, which mar the peace of civilians." How deferentially the lieutenant treats the captain; and if it be an army post, how pretty and well bred all the ladies are, and how sweetly they all greet each other. Verily, it is a well ordered life.

How sweet and pleasant 'tis to see
Brethren to dwell in unity.

But, alas, "Things are seldom what they seem;" human nature is human nature, and beneath this placid exterior there are heart burnings and sickenings. That well-equipped mess on board the man-of-war, that little society at the army post, has the same trials and tribulations as does any community where people with human tempers and human ambitions are thrown closely and intimately together. At army posts it is frequently these charming women who stir up the most rows. Mrs. Colonel and Mrs. Major are likely to hate each other as cordially as only women can, and they are both down on Mrs. Captain.

And their respective husbands are as clay in their hands. The husbands get by the ears, and finally, one thing leading to another, charges and counter-charges are preferred until, likely as not, there is a court-martial.

Recently at a western post a row which began in as trivial a manner as this, ended in a tragedy, one officer killing another. As an example of what petty things even an officer may do in a post quarrel may be cited the case of a major who was at swords' points with Mrs. Colonel.

The colonel was away on special duty. Mrs. Colonel used to play the organ in the little post chapel. The colonel being away, the major was in command. He sent word Saturday night that Mrs. Colonel would not be allowed to play the organ the next day. If she attempted to do so he would close the chapel. This, of course, is an extreme case. That major was subsequently dismissed from the army, when he disgraced.

There is always the question of quarters to cause a disturbance at an army post. The little community is all settled down in houses that Uncle Sam provides for the members. When an officer is ordered to the post, and he is of a superior rank to a majority of those already there, if he is a single man, he will probably be willing to take one of the vacant quarters, but if he is married, you can bet that Mrs. Major will insist upon having the quarters her husband's rank entitles him to, and that will result in a general moving of all the families of officers of lower rank. The officer ousted moves into the next best house; the one he evicts, into the next best, and so on.

Sometimes this will take place at a western post in the depth of winter, and then isn't there trouble! Not long ago the whole community at Governor's island was all torn up over a question of quarters brought about by the arrival of a new officer, and it went so far that it at last got to Washington. Leaving the semi-social side and coming to the strictly military, there are other things which tend to make ripples and sometimes storms on the waters of peaceful army life.

It is, of course, to be expected that a graduate of West Point who has served faithfully through the civil war, but upon whose helmet, owing to the inexorable law of things, no ray from the sun of glory and renown has glanced, and who, after his long and faithful service, finds himself nearing the retiring age, only a captain, ranked by men of the age of his own sons—this man will be a pessimist and prone to grumble. Strange to say, these people do not grumble much as a rule. Their services are known to the army, if they are not to the country, and the army is their life.

They have, of course, a grievance against some dead and gone general, who at some time did not give them a proper show, but they speak of this only in a reminiscent way at the Officers' club and order another of the same. It is with men who have seen service on the plains since the war that some real or fancied injustice still rankles. They have been at some expedition of peril, and the report of the officer commanding the expedition did not, in their opinion, give them full credit for what they did.

They fancy that he took too much credit to himself and gave them too little; or they have made reports against other officers upon which generals of departments have not acted favorably. It may be that they themselves have been reported to their superiors for infractions of discipline or derelictions of duty, and all these things rankle and burn and break out, as in the case of Armes, into something that shows that beneath the placid waters of army life lurk wildly conflicting currents.

RUSSIA'S RELIGION CARS.

Greek Churches on Wheels for Remote Siberian Settlements.

The Greek church is becoming strictly up-to-date, according to the New York "Press." It has had five church cars constructed. These have penetrated Siberia as far as the roadbed of the new Siberian railroad which is to connect the eastern seas with the czar's dominions when completed. Each car has two priests, and is fitted out with all the paraphernalia of the regulation orthodox Greek church that is to be seen in every Russian village of any size. The settlements in Siberia are so small and so widely scattered that it is impracticable to maintain a church for each settlement. Altogether, the five churches on wheels visit 70 settlements a week.

Each settlement knows when the church car is to arrive, and all the people are expected to come down to meet it promptly for the services held in the car immediately after its arrival. Each church can comfortably seat 30 or 40 people, and two settlements are visited daily by each car. Several settlements have more people than the church can accommodate, and in such cases the cars make longer stops to hold two and sometimes three services before departing.

The entire length of the road from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock will be 6,000 miles, of which 3,700 miles are yet to be constructed. It is in charge of the most competent engineers in the world, and no expense is being spared to make is of an enduring nature.

THE BIGGEST BOOK.

A Chinese Encyclopedia in Over Five Thousand Volumes.

The Chinese department of the British museum library contains a single work which occupies no fewer than 5,020 volumes, says "Cassell's World of Wonders." This wonderful production of the Chinese press was purchased a few years ago for $6,000, and is one of only a small number of copies now in existence. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China, covering a period of 28 centuries—from 100 B. C. to 1700 A. D.

It owes its origin to the literary proclivities of the Emperor Kang-he, who reigned from 1662 to 1722. In the course of his studies of the ancient literature of his country, Kang-he discovered that extensive corruptions had been allowed to creep into modern editions, and he conceived the idea of having the text of the originals reproduced and preserved in an authoritative form. This was a mighty conception truly, and in its execution it remains unique down to the present time. For the purpose of carrying out the work Kang-he appointed a commission of learned men to select the writings to be reproduced, and employed the Jesuit missionaries to cast copper types with which to execute the printing.

The commission was occupied for 40 years in its great task. Before the work was completed Kang-he died, but he had provided that his successor should see the book completed, and he faithfully carried out his trust. The book is arranged in six divisions, each dealing with a particular branch of knowledge. The divisions are thus designated: First, writings relating to the heavens; second, writings relating to the earth; third, writings relating to mankind; fourth, writings relating to inanimate nature; fifth, writings relating to philosophy; sixth, writings relating to political economy.

Query.

They say her face is easy read,
Her face so fresh and fair;
Oh, can they read the lilies, then,
That have been printed there?

—Detroit Tribune.

PROVISIONAL.

She—Do you think bloomers are good form?
He—Yes, when the wearers are.

WEAPONS FOR THE SPORTSMEN.

NEW DEVICES MEANT TO SECURE BETTER RESULTS TO THE HUNTSMEN.

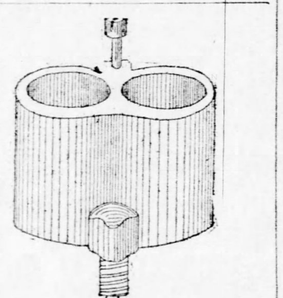
IMPROVED BORES AND SIGHTS.

A Thin Cartridge Shell That May Be Used Over and Over.

THE LATEST THINGS IN GUNS.

"The Post" last Sunday told something about quail-shooting; not less timely is the following from the New York "Sun:"

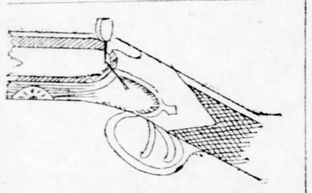
One of the greatest improvements in the history of the gun, or fowling piece, as it was first called, was the introduction by old Joe Manton of what is termed choke. The choke system had its drawbacks, nevertheless. The principal one is that, while the unchoked cylinder will not kill at much over 40 yards, the choked gun at that distance shoots like a rifle, the shot flying so close as to become almost a bullet, necessitating a very close aim, and sometimes riddling a bird with the amount of shot poured into it. In European covert shooting the sport varies from rabbits in a bunch of gorse, getting up at 20 yards, to the spinneys, where the pheasant rockets at 50 to 60 yards above the tree tops and goes like the wind. To meet these exigencies it has always been necessary for the sportsman to have two guns, one choke and one almost cylinder. They have, in some cases,



Adjustable Choke Muzzle.

been partly met by having two sets of barrels differently bored for the same gun, so that they can be changed at will, according to the game to be shot. The latest solution of the problem is called the adjustable muzzle, and is, as its name implies, a muzzle of about three inches in length, forming practically an extension of the barrels already on the gun, and capable of being affixed at pleasure. In this additional muzzle is placed the amount of choke desired by the shooter, so that when the muzzle is adjusted the gun at once kills to the greater distance desired. The attaching of the muzzle to the barrels is done by a lock screw at the under part of the barrrels, and by a peculiar and very closely-fitting screw which passes through the full length of the adjustable muzzle into a solid receptacle (threaded) for it, in the rib between the barrels. This is calculated to hold it perfectly secure and gas tight. To the wild fowler in the coming season, especially, this will be useful, as when the fowls leave the open water and take to the sedges a different gun is generally desired.

Another item, while not exactly new, has been of late years so much improved that it may almost be ranked as new.



Gun With Two-Eyed Sight in Position on Left Barrel.

This is the two-eyed sight. It was invented by a butler in an English nobleman's family, who was first struck by the remark of an eminent London oculist to the effect that nearly 73 per cent of men had defective vision. This fact made the butler, whose name was Gilbert, think about the number of poor shots there were among the English gentry. After numberless experiments he evolved a rather crude arrangement of two things like small, square needles a sixteenth of an inch thick, one about five inches long, the other about three inches long, which were fixed on the rib between the barrels of a gun near the sight, and were expected to remedy the defective left eye and regulate the right. He managed to get the Earl de Grey, the famous running rifle shot; the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Munson, Sir Ralph Payne Galway, and others to take the thing up, try it, and report on it, and in almost every case the report was very favorable, to the effect that it certainly did improve the shooting. Outside of these experts the rank and file of gunners would take no stock in it. It was claimed, and with reason, that the average shooting shot never saw the sights on a shotgun, anyhow. Then experiments evolved a number of curious things, one of which was that the muzzle of a gun or rifle could be pushed through the crown of a stovepipe hat from the inside to the outside, so that the muzzle projected six inches, and that while when the left eye was shut it was impossible to aim with any certainty, the hat blocking the sight, when the left eye was opened it was possible not only to aim, but also to see the sight on the end of the barrels, the hat practically becoming transparent. Another experiment was to take an ordinary four-inch nail, pass a piece of wire around the head, twist it up three inches long, and wire it around the end of the barrels of the gun so that it projected at right angles from the muzzle of the left barrel, pointing to the left and slightly upward. Then if the gun was placed at the shoulder, the right eye closed and the nail head aimed at the target with the left eye, although the muzzle seemed to point four feet to one side of the mark, still it would be hit.

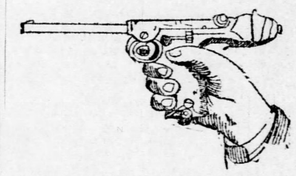
After long years an improvement has appeared which not only fulfills what is claimed for it, but is also so simple that any iron worker can make one for himself. Take a small piece of half-inch rubber the size and shape of a cent or a piece of metal the same size, and make it fast to a rigid wire arm about two inches long, the upper end of which holds the disk of rubber or metal so that its lower edge is just on a level with the round of the left barrel. The lower end of the rigid arm is screwed into the lock plate just back of the line where the gun breaks for recharging. The rubber disk is preferable, because it will not get bent or twisted. Put the gun up to the shoulder with both eyes open, and it will be found that the disk is not even noticeable. It gets in its fine work just the same, and this will be seen if while the gun is at the shoulder the right eye is closed, when it will be found that the sight of the left eye is entirely blocked by the disk if it is correctly placed. The value of the arrangement does not need any argument to a practical gunner, for it is self-convincing. In the case of a rising bird it allows a clear sight all around the bird, so that the distance to be aimed above it may be judged to an inch, while when the left eye is closed the sight is obstructed by the barrels so that the shooter does not accurately know if he is aiming a foot or a yard above the desired quarry. For the poor shot or the beginner its value can scarcely be overestimated. The disk should be made so that when the shooting is over it can be unscrewed and separated from the gun, for it is apt to be in the way when the gun is put in the case.

Another novelty is a gun with four barrels, which opens and closes the same as an ordinary gun, and is but one pound heavier than the average 12-bore of nine pounds. The very latest idea in magazine guns and pistols is the Borchardt system. The magazines are located under the right hand as it grasps the hand hold on the stock with the finger on the trigger, and the reserve cartridges are thrown into the barrel by the releasing of the trigger and the sliding back of the stocking-leg-like reserve chamber.

The latest thing in guns is the single trigger for the double-barrelled gun. The trigger is shaped like a crescent and pivoted in the center. It is grasped by two fingers. An upward pull of the second finger will fire the right barrel and a downward pull of the third finger fires the left barrel.

A new sight has been designed to catch any object, stationary or moving, which appears to be an offshot of the famous American globe sight. It is a large but fine "V" inclosed in an oblong fence of nearly the width of the barrels, with an opening just above the "V," and the idea is to catch the sight of the object in the large oblong and quickly narrow it down to the "V." This is exactly the principle of the globe and peep sights, but is now claimed as a German invention.

In rifles there is not much change, if one except the oval-bore rifle, which instead of a perfectly round barrel has one slightly oval in form in which the rifling is considerably elongated. The advantages claimed are less liability to foul, and a much flatter trajectory, two very important items, especially in small-bore arms.



The Borchardt Magazine Pistol.

In cartridges another attempt is made to popularize the old brass cartridge. Instead of the old-time heavy solid cases, there is a neat cartridge of malleable brass, very light, which is loaded in the usal way, the end, instead of being left open, is crimped in like an apple dumpling. This is automatically accomplished by just pressing down on the cartridge a cone-like cover, something like a lead-pencil sharpener, which ran on the inside four graded ridges which compress the soft, ductile brass over the upper wad. When the charge is fired this is straightened out and the case can be loaded again and again. The writer has seen a cartridge case which was fired over 2,500 times, and was in good condition still. While a dweller in the city may have little use for these brass cartridges, the dweller in outlying spots who has to load his own cartridges will find them a boon. Their cost is only about that of the first-class paper case, and an important item not to be too lightly overlooked is that the 12-bore gun using these practically becomes a 10-bore, by reason of the thinness of the cartridge walls and consequent increase in the capacity of the chamber. This gives a greater initial expansion of gas at the discharge, and consequently stronger and better shooting, with greater regularity.

Flexible Brass Cartridge Case.

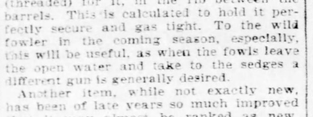


Fig. 1. Oval bore rifle.
Fig. 2. New German open sight.
Fig. 3. End section of crimped case.
Fig. 4. Crimper.

THE WRONG MAN SLAIN.

A Tragedy in Real Life—Cupidity Foiled, Virtue Rewarded.

Information has just been received of a tragedy in real life that, the "Pall Mall Gazette" asserts, surpasses the imagination of the novelist. It would appear that a Brahman, traveling between Chittur and Nemara was belated in the road, and asked for shelter for the night at a house, where he was received by two Nair women. He intrusted to the elder sister 1,000 rupees for safe keeping.

This roused her cupidity, and induced her to propose to her younger sister to make away with the unsuspecting guest and pocket the money. The latter, however, stoutly refused to take part in the crime. Later in the night the husband of the elder woman arrived on the scene, when he readily fell in with the proposal of his wife. In the meanwhile the younger woman determined to avert the murder, roused her unsuspecting guest, who was sleeping in a veranda, warned him of his danger, and locked him up in a cullum attached to the house.

The brother of the two women returned toward midnight, and, fatigued with his journey, seeing the house shut, quietly lay down and slept on the mat vacated by the Brahman. Soon after the would-be murderers, utterly unconscious of the change made in the occupant of the mat, settled the sleeper with one blow of the rice pounder, and buried the corpse in the dark, without knowing their fatal mistake, and effaced all the traces of the blood that was spilled and retired to their guilty repose.

In the morning the Brahman was released by his fair rescuer, and words cannot describe the surprise and horror that overcame the murderers when their supposed victim appeared before them and demanded the money. Dumb with horror, the money was restored to the Brahman, who gave information to the police of his intended murder. While police inquiry was in progress it transpired that the brother of these women had mysteriously disappeared. The police accordingly made a vigorous search, and unearthed the corpse of the deceased, and found some traces of blood stain at the doorstep, which had not been wholly removed.

The police have accordingly arrested the culprits, and the matter is under police investigation. To conclude the interest of the narrative, we have only to add that these revelations have impressed the Brahman with a due sense of the extent of the danger he had escaped and the magnitude of the service rendered him by his rescuer. He therefore made her a present of the thousand rupees, which was the original incentive to crime on the part of the murderers.

RAIN IN PLENTY SOON TO FALL.

THE LONG DROUGHT LIKELY TO COME TO AN END IN A FEW DAYS.

WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER.

Foster's Forecast Is Full of Hope for Suffering People.

LET THE ROUGHLEG HAWK LIVE.

Correspondence of The Post.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 23.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 29th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 30th, great central valleys 31st to November 2, eastern states November 3. This disturbance will occur during the coldest part of the month, and while the warm wave will not go very high, the cool wave will go unusually low. Rain in the south and snows far north will very largely increase, and the final relief of all drought-stricken countries will speedily follow. A vast amount of snow and rain will fall in all countries of America north of the equator between this and January 1. Our atmosphere is greatly expanded, and holds more moisture than it has for many years. The conditions are now favorable for precipitating that moisture.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern states November 2. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about November 1, great central valleys 3d, eastern states 4th.

The second disturbance of November will reach the Pacific coast about November 4, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 5th, the great central valleys 6th to 8th, eastern states 9th. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 4th, great central valleys 6th, eastern states 8th. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 7th, great central valleys 9th, eastern states 11th.

The principal feature of this storm will be general rains and snows, not so heavy as will have accompanied the previous disturbance.

November will be below normal in temperature as a general average of the whole country. The 10 days, 6th to 15th, inclusive, will average warmer than any other 10 days of the month, and 16th to 28th will be the coolest part of the month. Most rain and snow will fall during the last half of the month. The southern states will generally average below and the northern states about normal. In the vicinity of the upper lakes the month will average below normal temperature, in the Missouri valley above, New England states about and from Ohio valley south and east below normal.

Rainfall in November will be near normal, taking an average of the whole country. In northern New England, about the upper lakes, in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys the rainfall will be little below the normal.

Passing strange that man, the thinking animal, is so often led by superstitious prejudices to regard as enemies many of the lower animals that are among his most valued friends!

The meadow mice are found in great numbers east of the Mississippi river and are counted the most destructive mammals known to agriculture. They destroy meadows by tunneling under them and eating the roots of grass. They also destroy grain and various kinds of vegetables, especially tubers, and do great damage by girdling young fruit trees. In parts of Europe this mouse has at times become so destructive as to be denominated a "plague." The roughleg hawk is all that prevents these mice from becoming a "plague" in the United States, and notwithstanding this fact, sportsmen and farmers are engaged in trying to exterminate these hawks.

One reason for this unjustifiable slaughter of the farmer's best friend is a lack of knowledge. There are certain kinds of very harmful hawks and owls, and without stopping to discriminate between the good and bad, all become subjects for shotgun practice. Better learn to discriminate, for if the slaughter of the innocents goes on the destructive little animals upon which they feed will become so numerous as greatly to damage the crops.

The roughlegg hawk breeds wholly north of the United States, migrating south in September and October. Its range is largely regulated by the snow, and it advances and retreats, keeping south of or in the southern parts of the snow belt.

This roughleg hawk is one of man's most important allies against meadow mice, feeding on little else during six months sojourn in the United States, and thus rendering important service in checking the ravages of these small but formidable pests. The bird is on the alert at early dawn and in the twilight, when mice and other small animals are most active, and then the farmer goes out with his shotgun to destroy one of his best friends. A little discretion would convince the agriculturist that this bird never attacks other birds, never disturbs the poultry yard.

The ferruginous roughleg, or brown, or rusty colored hawk, breeds extensively in the great plains west of the Mississippi and is as fully beneficial as its relative described above. This large, handsome hawk wages a continuous warfare on those very destructive ground squirrels that are so plentiful west of the Mississippi.

Rabbits, prairie dogs and gophers are, to a less extent, destroyed by this noble bird of prey, and the people west of the Mississippi river should, by education, create a sentiment in favor of this friend of the human race, the brown or rusty hawk, similar to the patriotic sentiment so universal for the American or bald eagle.

Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the United States department of agriculture, says: "It is humiliating to think how many of these two noble hawks are ruthlessly murdered and to reflect that legislators put bounties on their heads to satisfy the ignorant prejudices of their constituents."

The swallow-tailed hawk, or kite, feeds extensively on the cotton worm during the summer and early fall and would certainly be of great value to the planter if the birds were protected and permitted to become numerous. The Mississippi kite, or white-tailed hawk, also protects the crops by devouring grasshoppers and beetles besides destroying lizards and small snakes.

Farmers, horticulturists and gardeners do a very great wrong and injure their own interests by killing these friendly and useful hawks and should begin to educate and discriminate in favor of those birds that destroy small mammals and insects that injure the crops.

W. T. FOSTER.

STARTLED THE LAWYER.

An Old Woman's Answer to One of Mr. Choate's Questions.

Joseph H. Choate is an expert in handling two-edged-sword repartee. His skill is such that he seldom meets one who is able to hold his own with him. He met his match not long ago, the New York "World" says, while trying a case before the surrogate.

An old woman was being questioned by him about how the testator had looked when he made a remark to her about some relatives.

"Now, how can I remember. He's been dead two years," she replied, testily.

"Is you memory so poor that you can't remember two years back?" continued Choate. The old woman was silent and Choate asked: "Did he look, when he spoke, anything like me?"

"Seems to me he did have the same sort of vacant look!" snapped the witness, with fire in her eyes. The courtroom was convulsed, and Choate had no further questions.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburg, Pa., as second-class matter.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

POST BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

One copy free for a club of ten.

THE DAILY POST.

	Without Sunday.	With Sunday.
One year	$5 00	$6 00
Six months	1 50	2 50
Three months	75	1 25

THE SUNDAY POST.

One year	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Three months	50

Specimen copies will be sent to any address free of charge.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

The practical test of electric traction made on the Erie canal at Tonawanda, N. Y., on Saturday is pronounced a success. Ex-Governor Flower, who has taken a great interest in the experiment, was present, and made a speech after the trial, in which he said that with the trolley system canal boats could be run twice as fast as by mule power, and at an expense of 82 per cent less. Governor Morton telegraphed that the success of the electric power, as evidenced by the experiments, would be the solution of the great problem of canal transportation.

The amenities are being exchanged between the Republican leaders as a sequence to John Sherman's book, castigating his rivals and false friends. Ex-Attorney-General Miller, under President Harrison, and his law partner, recalls, as illustrating the peculiarities of Senator Sherman, a remark made by General Schenck, dead some years ago, but long a prominent figure in Ohio politics. "That man Sherman," said General Schenck, "is just like a calf. You have to pull the ears off him to get him up to the trough, and then you have to pull the tail off him to get him away from it." This shows a striking tenacity of purpose.

Prohibition doesn't appear to pay in Iowa any more than in Maine. In 1882, when the state commenced its experiments in prohibition, there were 117 breweries and distilleries in Iowa. The law closed them, drove their owners into bankruptcy and threw thousands out of employment, while the people of Iowa sent to neighboring states for their beer. At a recent Democratic meeting in Davenport the mayor of the city, Mr. C. A. Ficke, a former Republican, said that prohibition has cost the state of Iowa, during its period, some $33,000,000, while promoting in no degree the morality or temperance of the people. The wealth of Iowa has increased but 2 per cent in 10 years, while that of some other western states has increased 10.2 per cent, and even 40 per cent.

Senator Quay proposes to raise $200,000,000 to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, which is very desirable, by imposing a tariff tax of a cent a pound on sugar, and another tax on raw wool, and increase the tax on woolen clothing, blankets and carpets of the people. There is already a tax of 40 per cent on raw sugar, and a tax averaging 45 per cent on woolen goods, but raw wool comes in free, to the great advantage of the woolen manufacturers of the country. We do not see that Senator Quay stands out as a great financial genius in these recommendations any more than he did by his scrap-book speech in the senate. If the senator wants the money for the Ohio, why not a larger tax on beer? Everybody uses and has to use wool in this climate. Beer is no such necessity of life, for people can use it or let it alone, as they please.

The chairman of the Republican state committee of Maryland charges that Senator Quay is helping Senator Gorman in his canvass in Maryland, and is to send 300 expert Philadelphia repeaters to aid the Maryland senator on election day. It was alleged that during the late war with the combine the two senators have been in the habit of loaning each other Philadelphia and Baltimore thugs for times of emergency. The disclosures of Senator Quay's organ, the "Leader," about "the gigantic bluff" by which the Quay faction got away with the late state convention makes one prepared for almost anything. The combine people, according to the "Leader," really had the convention, but Senator Quay overcame them with a packed caucus in which anti-Quay delegates were personated by Quay heelers. This was done to advance the cause of reform from the Quay standpoint.

An indifference, and even hostility, to being president is manifested by Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, the son of the great Lincoln, which accounts in a measure why his state does not encourage one who has conceded claims on the score of availability. True, he labors under the disadvantage of being the son of a great father, but Mr. Lincoln's public career has been creditable. In an interview he shows that the presidential bee holds a small place under his hat. "I can imagine no greater misfortune," he says, "to befall me than to become president of the United States," and in the same interview he added: "I view with utter abhorrence even the mention of my name for that high place." To these emphatic deliverances he gave as his reasons for not looking wistfully to the presidency that the president "is pestered to death" by importunate place-hunters; that he is allowed no peace, and is compelled to hide himself in order to perform his official duties.

The expense of governing New York city under Tammany amounted last year to $39,209,000. For the current year the expenses have run up to $45,156,000, showing an increase of nearly $6,000,000. Reform sometimes comes high. This showing, with the excise issue, will probably give the Tammany ticket a large majority in the metropolis. That seems to be a general expectation. The betting runs in the direction of a Tammany triumph, which is a pretty good index of the way things are going. In Ohio the betting started out on 60,000 for the Republicans. A few days ago it took the direction of even bets on Campbell, or odds by the Democrats on Bushnell not getting over 10,000. The poolrooms are very lively places in Ohio at this time, and the state is wrought up politically as it has not been for years. The Populist ticket may hurt the Democrats to some extent, and there is no doubt that Coxey is kept in the field as a candidate for governor with Republican money. The change in the political outlook in Ohio from what it was the week before the election last year is one of the marvels of politics. Senator Hill, after going through the state on a speaking tour, says that if the Democrats poll 90 per cent of the vote they cast in 1892 Campbell's election is certain.

The Democratic round-up in Ohio this week promises to be full of dash and vigor. Saturday was a great day for the party in the western part of the state, with Senators Hill and Brice and Governor Campbell at Lima, Dayton, Piqua and other places. Senator Hill told the Democrats they would win if they polled 90 per cent of the vote they cast for Grover Cleveland in 1892. No doubt of that. The Republicans are just now the discouraged party. The effect the election of Governor Campbell will have on Democratic prospects generally throughout the country should incite every Democrat in the state to extra exertions this week to get out the Democratic vote. Of course there is a discouraging majority to overcome, but that has been done before, when the prospects of success were not so promising as they now are. The Ohio Democrats have in their hands, in the judgment of keen-sighted men in all the states, the making of a Democratic president. There is every evidence that the Democrats are alive to the possibilities of the canvass, for on Saturday there was a blaze of excitement from Toledo to Dayton, in the belt of Democratic counties, commencing early in the morning and lasting until midnight. It would not surprise us to see the Democrats victorious in Cincinnati and possibly in Cleveland. That would settle the state, both as to governor and United States senator.

THE ELECTION OF CORONER.

There are three candidates for coroner before the people of Allegheny county. Mr. Heber McDowell is the ring Republican nominee, and has won the distinction by long years of faithful service. A great many Republicans, known in the political divisions of the county as Quay Republicans, and therefore opposed to the Magee-Flinn combine, have brought out Mr. H. C. Sawyer, and they have been making a pretty thorough and effective canvass on his behalf. He will undoubtedly get a respectable vote. The Democratic candidate, Mr. John Graebing, Jr., is one of the best men that has been presented for this important office for years, and there is a fair prospect, with the division in the Republican ranks, that he will be elected. That is one incentive to get out the Democratic vote at the election next week.

The "Leader" in declaring its support of the independent Republican candidate, Mr. Sawyer, pays him deserved compliments, but is decidedly off its base as a political seer in describing the contest as between Sawyer and McDowell. It is all right in what it says that the ownership of the coroner's office should be taken out of the hands of the ring, which owns and controls almost every other office in the city and county, but the way to do this is to vote for Mr. Graebing, the Democratic candidate, and it is the only way to do it. While Mr. Sawyer may divide the Republican vote, Mr. Graebing will get the full Democratic vote in the proportion that Democratic voters can be rallied to the polls. He has made a quiet and effective canvass, and his friends are by no means bounded by party lines. It is about time Heber McDowell was furloughed from the coroner's office, and the way to do it is to vote for Mr. John Graebing.

AN IMPORTANT STATE ISSUE.

The Democratic candidate for state treasurer, Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Harrisburg, is making occasional speeches as well as visiting the people at their homes so far as he has the opportunity and the time. There is an important issue involved in the election of state treasurer this year, and Mr. Meyers is quick to point it out. The state treasury for years has been managed by methods at war with every principle of sound and business-like administration. A large surplus has been allowed to accumulate, which has been deposited in favored banks, and generally banks with a political string to them. The state receives no revenue from these funds, and the general suspicion is that, like the balances from the city attorney's office in Pittsburg, they have been made instruments of private gain for somebody. In some cases interest has been allowed on these deposits, and it has gone to the local politicians who secured them for the favored banks. In others the state managers take their pay for the use of the public moneys in the election of delegates to nominating conventions. A shrewd county or district manager will be allowed to put $10,000, $20,000 or $50,000 wherever it will do most good to the cause, or in other words to "the ring." Recently it has been developed by Republican papers of Philadelphia that while the state treasurer was carrying in the banks he favors a surplus of $4,500,000, at the same time he was refusing to pay overdue appropriations, particularly to the public schools, holding back the proportion cities and counties were entitled to. This for the convenience and profit of the favored banks, and to the manifest inconvenience and loss of the public schools of the state, for if this state money had the quality of gaining interest the profits should go to the local school boards, and not to the political financiers. It needs no argument to prove this, as it is one of the plainest propositions that could be stated in politics or finance.

Mr. Meyers proposes in the event of his election to introduce a thorough reform in the methods of conducting the state treasury. If there are idle funds that it is desirable to keep in circulation through the banks, he proposes that the taxpayers shall have the benefit. In his speech at Philadelphia on Saturday night, in exposing the system of political tribute exacted by the treasury ring, Mr. Meyers said:

"It is a tariff made upon and collected from certain banks in which the moneys of the state are placed on deposit. They are banks which are obliged to accommodate favored borrowers. The favored borrowers are the politicians who nominate, and induce their party to elect, the state treasurer. Their influence with that functionary is, therefore, all powerful. They direct him to deposit the money of the state in certain banks, and he obeys orders. The banks are thus under obligations to make easy loans to the politicians."

This states the unchallenged facts with exactness, and Mr. Meyers followed it up with the pledge that in the event of the election of the Democratic candidate for state treasurer no legislation would be necessary to correct and reform this financial demoralization. He would do it himself. And he is a man of his word.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

In his cable letter to the New York "Times" Harold Frederic, who is generally well informed, makes the statement that there seems to be no doubt that Queen Victoria is passing through one of those phases of semi-insanity which recall that she is the granddaughter of George III. For the past six weeks the worst of the attacks has been giving everybody much anxiety and ceaseless trouble at Balmoral. Rumors connect them with the decease of a favorite retainer, for whom the queen had great affection. He is said to have been the nephew of the Scotchman, John Brown, at one time a devoted servant of the queen. It is stated in the correspondence that since his death the queen has been going to his grave and to John Brown's in all weathers, and doing other extraordinary things of a crazy character which it is impossible any longer to ignore. If the attack is not more pronounced, it may pass off without official notice, as in former years.

Queen Victoria is now in her 76th year. When George III., her grandfather, was first stricken with insanity he was in his 50th year. He recovered from that and from a second attack, but the most severe, occurring some years later, closed his life in darkness of eyes and mind. He died in 1820, and a writer says of the pitiable close of his existence: "Stone blind, stone deaf, and except for rare lucid intervals, wholly out of his senses, the poor old king wandered from room to room of his palace, a touching picture, with his long white, flowing beard, now repeating to himself the awful words of Milton, 'O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon—irrevocably dark'—now in happier mood announcing to himself to be in the companionship of angels."

No such winding up of a brilliant and successful reign, all will join in the hope, is in store for Queen Victoria. But the New York "Times," commenting on the statements of its correspondent, makes the curious reflection that "Of all the positions open to men or women, the position occupied by a royal personage is the only one with the satisfactory performance of every duty mania, so long as it does not assume a violent form, will not interfere in the slightest degree." Yet the English people found it necessary to hand over their government to that graceless vagabond, the Prince Regent, when George III. was stricken down. Still, it is to be said his mania took on a violent form, and was accompanied with crazy acts of administration.

THE CHAIRMAN WRITES A NOTE.

Senator Quay, notwithstanding he is a great reformer, still finds money a useful article in conducting a political campaign. This is in evidence in a note sent us by the recipient, who writes that he "don't believe in humbug." It is from Senator-Chairman Quay, and is intended for the customary givers of good things to the Republican campaign chest. The demand is for $5,000, and the query is made if the gentleman to whom it is addressed "will be one of fifty to contribute $100 to the fund. If so, kindly remit to the undersigned by return mail, as our work comes to a close within a week." This is signed "M. S. Quay, chairman," and the postscript is added that "any amount will be accepted."

With a normal majority of 80,000 in the state, and an abnormal majority last year for the illustrious statesman, brilliant political strategist and insignificant soldier, Hastings, of 240,000, it passes belief that the Republican party is so hard up that its chairman sends forth an appeal for a paltry $5,000 to help him through the closing week of the dullest campaign ever known in the history of the commonwealth. Yet so it is, and despite his conscientious scruples "to the use of money in elections" Senator Quay is constrained to sound the hew-gag and beat the tom-toms for cash down. The only specific reason assigned is that the Democrats would claim any great falling off from Hastings's 240,000 as evidence of "the decline of protectionism in the great protection state of Pennsylvania." So send along the $5,000 to avert this calamity, and save the great cause of protection once again. "Any smaller amount will be acceptable." And still Senator Quay doesn't believe in the use of money in elections. It is clearly a case of wicked partners.

THE WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The rage for getting money out of public offices is probably a national disease. In the hardest times salaries and emoluments are on an ascending scale. These are mainly covered and authorized by law, but the "pickings" that come from violation of law, and all sound principles of administration, are probably in excess of the legitimate if improper advances. There is no way, however, of telling that with precision, but the present tangled condition of the state finances, the Bardsley defalcations in Philadelphia, the recent occurrences in Pittsburg, and which is going on in most of the counties, show the extent of the greed.

A recent report of the secretary of internal affairs, General Latta, shows that during 1894, a year of particularly hard times, the value of salaries and fees of public offices in Pennsylvania increased from $111,014,967 to $114,414,918, showing an increase in official salaries in Pennsylvania in one year of $3,500,000. This is not a healthy showing for such a time, when the tendency, in public as it has been in private affairs, should lie in the direction of closer economy. A computation from the laws of the last legislature, one of the worst the state has ever had, shows that the expenditures in the executive departments at Harrisburg were increased $350,000 last year. The salary and emoluments of the secretary of internal affairs alone have gone up from $6,000 a year to $9,200. An assistant secretary, an entirely needless office, was created at a salary of $5,000 a year. The expenses of the banking department have gone up from $26,000 to about $100,000 without its efficiency being increased. The auditor-general's salary and emoluments have been increased from $6,000 a year to $10,400. The grabbing has been from high to low, and the pay of the men who keep the boys off the grass on the public grounds at Harrisburg has advanced from $2,800 to $6,000 a year. Extravagance pervades everything. Salaries have been increased and needless offices created to find places for spoilsmen of the party in power.

While this has been going on in official positions, the Republicans have fairly "made Rome howl" over the reductions in wages and decrease in business profits.

One cause of this foolish and wasteful extravagance lies in the great majority of the Republican party of the state, which brings to the front the greedy and grasping elements. The first year of Hastings's administration, backed by an indorsement of 240,000 majority, marks the beginning of an era of extraordinary profligacy. The governor, after sanctioning and promoting these abuses, is off in New York preaching the extravagance of Tammany.

There is no hope for the state pursuing a wiser course, or for the municipalities or counties, until political parties are brought within their proper and natural condition of watching each other, and profligacy and extravagance and robbery do not find their excuse and justification in big majorities. Herein lies as strong an argument as can be presented why the voters of the state will best serve themselves by reducing Republican majorities and wherever it is possible electing the opposing candidates. Nothing so demoralizes a party and encourages public plunder as being outside the reach of public opinion.

THE TEXAS HONOR.

Not one word can be said in defense of the Texas mob that tortured the negro brute to death by 50 minutes' burning at Tyler, in that state, on Tuesday. The crime of the negro crazed the people—aroused all the savageness and fierce hunger for retribution—with the fearful result that followed. This is no defense, but simply an explanation. The people were crazy. The crime made them so. Yet it is no defense for the mob. Speedy and summary vengeance in death, regardless of the forms of law, might be looked for. The torturing and burning was a blistering disgrace. It recalls the savageness of the American Indian, and has nothing in common with Christianity and civilization in their crudest states. The provocation was fearful. The crime stirred to their utmost depths all the savage instincts of white humanity. It crazed men, women and children. It was worse than the mysterious Whitechapel murders in London, which thrilled the greatest city of the world with horror and the craze for retribution. Yet those murders were the outcome of a devilish insanity, and their perpetrator hardly a responsible being. He is said to be the inmate of an asylum for the incurable insane. He passes out of life in that way, without the revolting disclosures of a public trial. It is the better way. But this was not to be expected from a maddened frontier mob, inflamed by the most revolting crime possible to the white race. Yet the terrible vengeance takes us away back to primeval times and humanity but one grade above brute creation. A feeling of sympathy is natural for communities exposed to such crimes and the savage results that follow in the way of vengeance.

At the north we have a faint conception only of the ever-present dread of such crimes that prevails in the isolated regions of the south. Still, the crazed and lecherous brutes, who in their madness supplement the inducing crime with murder, are in no sense typical of the southern negro. As a rule, they are affectionate, generous and loyal, but among them are found the rare animal exceptions, ready for outrage that passes the limits of the most depraved imagination. It is these exceptions that the whites have to deal with as regards this particular crime. There is no telling when or where they may appear. Life in the isolated regions of the south cannot be a happy one under such conditions.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. H. H., Smithton, Pa.—Confederate money bears no premium. Some people value it as a curiosity, but you will find them willing to pay little for it.

Samuel Seeds, Braddock—(1.) The constitution of state adopted for Utah will be submitted for ratification on November 10. (2.) We have not heard of any great objection to its provisions. (3.) The law raising Utah to statehood forever prohibits polygamy.

ALTOONA POSTOFFICE FIGHT.

Democrats' First Chance for the Office Since the War.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Owing to a curious combination of circumstances, the city of Altoona has had an unbroken succession of Republican postmasters ever since the war. The term of the incumbent, a Republican, of course, will expire in December, and the Democrats of Altoona are naturally much interested in the question of his successor.

There are three prominent candidates for the place, and one of them, H. P. Wilson, a well-known business man, was here today, accompanied by a party of friends, including William W. Murray, W. C. Barclay, A. J. Anderson and W. J. Heinsling. Candidate Wilson and his friends came to do what they could to secure the place for the former. They did not see the postmaster-general, but called on Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the interior department, and sought to interest him in Mr. Wilson's behalf, knowing that Judge Reynolds is frequently consulted by the president in settling on appointments in western Pennsylvania. Judge Reynolds, of course, is forbidden by official etiquette from taking an active part in contests for offices, but gives his views when they are requested by his official superiors and associates.

The other candidates for the Altoona postoffice besides Mr. Wilson are County Chairman Burke, of the Democratic committee, and William Hooff, an employe of the railroad shops.

Russia in Persia Also.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Teheran says that a Russian comptny with an influential Moscow directorate has been formed with a capital of 2,500,000 rubles to bring the city of Teheran into easy communication with the Caspian sea by building a road from Resht to Kazvin. The Russian government guarantees a 5 per cent dividend provided the work, which has already been begun, proves satisfactory. There is also talk of constructing a port at Enzeli.

THE TRYST.

She glided o'er the meadow grass,
And through the green young corn;
Sweet as the summer blooms she was,
And fresh as summer morn.
We laughed and loved beside the brook
That sang its gay refrain,
And where we met that day, my love,
We swore to meet again.

But ere the grass was dry and brown
Amid the ripening corn,
Up to the churchyard on the down
A maiden's corpse was borne.
I weep alone beside the brook;
All swol'n with autumn rain;
For where we met that day, my love,
We shall not meet again.
—Tinsley's Magazine.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

HAZERS USE CANNON.

Domicile of Two State College Students Bombarded.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 30.—Since the opening of the state college there have been the usual hazings of freshmen by the seniors without interruption on the part of the faculty. Among the freshmen were two brothers boarding in the family of Daniel Shivery, in the village near the college, whom the seniors were unable to catch. One night recently a large crowd of higher class men surrounded the house of Mr. Shivery and demanded the surrender of the two men. The demand was refused, and the crowd opened fire on the house with one of the college cannon, which had been loaded with stones, old tomatoes, vegetables and dirt. Windows were broken, furniture inside the house was badly demolished and the outside was so besmirched it was impossible to tell its original color. Two shots were fired by the students, badly frightening the women. Mr. Shivery and one of the students seized a shotgun each, and, facing the crowd, demanded their immediate withdrawal under threat of shooting. The students backed away, attempting to take the cannon, but Mr. Shivery ordered them to leave it, and they did so. This gun Mr. Shivery still holds as a ransom until his loss is made good.

The names of most of the students were reported to the faculty, and the two ringleaders were expelled and 14 others were suspended. Mr. Shivery came here to-day and consulted an attorney. He has notified the participants that if they do not pay they will be prosecuted.

JUDGE JACKSON'S JOKE.

Offers to Adjourn Court to Permit Two Lawyers to Fight.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 30.—During a trial in the United States court here this morning, Hon. John A. Hutchinson, made an offensive remark directed toward Judge Stiles, the leading counsel for the prosecution. Stiles began replying bitterly when Judge Jackson called a halt, jokingly ordered the deputy marshall to take the two lawyers outside and offered to adjourn court for 20 minutes while they settled their differences in Corbett-Fitzsimmons style. Hutchinson started to leave the room, remarking that he felt able to take care of himself, but Judge Stiles didn't desire that method of settlement, and finally quieted down.

Firebugs at Williamsport.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 30.—Early this morning three fires, each of incendiary origin, threatened the destruction of the city. The fires were all in the lumbering district, and, fortunately, through the heroic efforts of the firemen, were confined to that region. The first fire was discovered at 12:45 in the Radillix mill, followed 20 minutes later by a fire in the Maynard street mill, one block distant, and 10 minutes later the yards of the Mehaffey mill were blazing. The fires were not under control until 5 o'clock this morning. The total loss is about $25,000, with partial insurance.

Loaded for Halloween.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 30.—The boys are making great preparations for Halloween night, and some of the citizens are getting ready for them. One man who has had his outbuildings upset regularly every Halloween night for years past, is preparing to wire the building and attach a battery to it, so that the first boy that lays his hands on it will find himself in the next township. Another man has spiked his building to the wooden foundation, and most of the people will take their front gates to bed with them.

The Losses at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 30.—The losers and their losses by the burning of the Hotel Lagonda this morning were as follows: Hotel building, John W. Bookwalter, New York, $100,000, partially insured; Siegchaler, druestore, $10,000; Marveet, jewelry store, $30,000; H. T. Harris, cigar store, $2,500; London clothing store, $15,000; Helson, furnishing store, $2,500; Craig, millinery store, $2,500. The losses of the Western Union and the Postal telegraph companies will also foot up several thousand dollars.

They Won Their Jackets.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Oct. 30.—Yesterday Harry Simon, a New York traveling man attending a cloak opening here, offered new jackets to Lole Bockey and Ella Houston if they would put them on with a placard announcing the opening, and walk to the upper end of Beaver Falls and back. They took him up, and now each is wearing a new $15 coat, although Simon wanted to settle for $5 with each girl.

Forest Fires Near Lewistown.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 30.—Forest fires are destroying thousands of dollars' worth of timber in the mountains and endangering farm buildings in this vicinity. At Manns and Yeagertown, four miles north, in Ferguson valley, at Hough's farm and at Shimp hard work all night alone prevented much destruction.

Verdict for Receiver Christy.

KITTANNING, Pa., Oct. 30.—Judge Doty to-day instructed a jury to bring in a verdict in favor of B. C. Christy, receiver of the assigned Penn bank, of Pittsburg. William Gates Reynolds and others sued to eject Christy from 167 acres of land worth $100 an acre.

Staley Ready to Surrender.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 30.—Virgil Staley, who murdered his brother on Whites creek in the early part of the week, has sent word from Martin county, Ky., where he is hiding, that he would surrender if protected and taken to some other jail than Wayne county's.

News From Three States.

Burglars in James Wright's house, Morgantown, W. Va., got $600 cash.

Frank Wisener, of Salem, O., was thrown from a bicycle by a hoop and probably fatally injured.

Frederick Beltz's house, Derry, Pa., was damaged by fire Tuesday night to the amount of $1,500.

Mayor J. D. Mentzer, of Navarre, O., has resigned and the councils refuse to appoint a successor.

Italian workmen on the Kittanning water works struck yesterday for an advance to $1 50 a day from $1 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kerns, of near Piqua, O., yesterday celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Willie Dollar, of Smithfield, O., drank lye by mistake Tuesday, and died shortly afterward in terrible agony.

J. R. Wachtel, a dry goods merchant of Shreve, O., has assigned, with assets of $15,000, and liabilities of $12,000.

Frank Barrickman's house and barn, nine miles from Morgantown, W. Va., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000.

Frank Kuhn, a farmer living near Eldersville, Pa., was fatally injured by being thrown from a horse while in pursuit of a horse thief.

John Gorman, of Pittsburg, a deckhand on the steamer Mahoning, was fatally injured at Erie, Pa., yesterday by falling into the hold.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAD A FOOL FOR A CLIENT.

Continued From First Page.

they take the liberty to ask anything without first consulting him, and the query does not strike him as a felicitous one, he hesitates not to manifest his displeasure by an irritable tapping with his pencil on the railing of the dock.

The first witness to-day was Susan Hurley, who keeps a boarding house at 1064 Race street. She said Pitezel boarded at her house for a week in August, 1894. Mrs. Alice Pierce, of 1304 Callowhill street, identified Pitezel's picture as that of the man who lived at 1316.

The Insurance Conspiracy.

Ola Forest Perry, assistant to the president of the Fidelity mutual life association, was then called. This is the company that was swindled out of the $10,000, for which Pitezel's life was insured, and it was Perry who began the investigation into the gigantic conspiracy. He identified the receipt for $9,715 85, the amount of the policy paid to Jephta D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, for Mrs. Pitezel. After the payment of the money, the matter was closed, until a letter was received by President Fouse of the insurance company, from Superintendent of Police Harrigan, of St. Louis. This contained the declaration of Hedspeth, the train robber, that while in jail in St. Louis he had overheard Holmes and Pitezel talking of forming a conspiracy to defraud an insurance company out of $10,000 by the substitution of a corpse for Pitezel. This being confirmed, a search was made for Holmes, and he was arrested in Boston.

In Boston Holmes told Perry that Pitezel was in South America, or on his way there, and the boy Howard with him. Alice and Nellie, he said, were in London with Minnie Williams. He said he had given Howard to his father in Detroit, and had sent Nellie and Alice from Toronto on a train, in which he rode a short distance to meet Minnie Williams, either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

Anna M. Robbins, the stenographer who took the examination of Holmes by Deputy Hazen, identified a copy of the statement. District-Attorney Graham offered the statement in evidence, and Assistant Barlow read it to the jury. When he had finished the court took a recess.

A Statement by Holmes.

When court convened Francis X. Quinn, an employe of the Fidelity company, identified Holmes's signature to a statement prepared by Quinn, as a notary public. This statement was read. In it Holmes confessed to making an arrangement with Hedspeth to defraud an insurance company, the primary object being to raise $300 or $400 to secure Hedspeth's release. Holmes, who said he had plenty of experience in that line, was to procure the body. Attorney Howe wanted $3,000 for his share in the work, and when Holmes demurred, saying it was outrageous, Howe threatened exposure. Holmes smiled and told him he could not, as he had very incriminating word Howe had uttered, "I have had a phonograph in the bureau drawer," he exclaimed, coolly.

The money was finally obtained, and Howe kept $2,500 of it, Mrs. Pitezel being given the balance. This concluded the statement. During its reading three women were ushered into court by a side door. One was "Dessa" Pitezel and another her mother. There was a buzz in the court room when District-Attorney Graham called: "Mrs. Pitezel."

A tall, slender woman, dressed in shabby black, her face pale and worn, took the witness stand. In answer to a long series of questions from Mr. Graham she said:

"My name is Carrie A. Pitezel, and Benjamin F. Pitezel was my husband. In July, 1894, we lived in St. Louis. My husband had taken a policy in the Fidelity company for $10,000. On July 29 he left for Philadelphia in connection with the matter. I know the prisoner. Before July, 1894, I had seen him several times with my husband, when he came to our house in St. Louis, and when we lived on Madison avenue, Chicago. He corresponded with my husband while I was in Philadelphia. I knew he was living under the name of Perry."

Motives for Murder.

Several questions about Pitezel's interest in the Chicago castle and Ft. Worth property were objected to on the ground of irrelevancy. Mr. Graham said he proposed to show that the Ft. Worth and Chicago properties were in the name of Lyman, and both Holmes and Pitezel—Lyman being an alias of the latter—were interested in them. This, he said, related to the moves in addition to the desire to get the insurance money that actuated Holmes in killing Pitezel and the children, and would be followed by proof of a quarrel between Holmes and Pitezel concerning the ownership and title to the properties. The examination being resumed, Mrs. Pitezel said her husband said he had a half interest in the Ft. Worth property.

Holmes spoke to her about the insurance scheme, and she did not want anything to do with it. Continuing, Mrs. Pitezel said: "I knew Howe through Holmes. I gave him power of attorney to collect the money. I don't know who prepared it, but Howe brought it to be signed. I saw in a paper that a man named Perry had been killed in an explosion, but Holmes told me my husband was all right."

Mrs. Pitezel next told of sending Alice to Philadelphia, in company of Attorney Howe, at Holmes's suggestion. Continuing she said:

"I next saw Holmes on September 27, when he came to our house, and said he had brought Alice back to Cincinnati. He said he would take Howard and Nellie to Alice, so she would not be alone, and had made arrangements for Alice to meet them in Indianapolis. I took Nellie and Howard to the depot. On October 22, Holmes came to the house in St. Louis, and we went to Howe's office. I got the insurance money and gave Holmes $5,000 to pay off a note on the Ft. Worth property. We went around to the bank. He took the money and went to a side window. Then he came back and brought the note, saying it was paid. He told me to take care to show it to Ben when I saw him."

"How much did you get in all of this insurance money?"

"I received $500. That was all I ever got."

"After this money transaction, what became of Holmes?"

"He took another $100 for the children, who, he said, would need some in Indianapolis. He went away and some time afterward sent me a letter from Detroit to come on there to see my husband."

Mrs. Pitezel said she did not see her husband. Holmes sent her to her parents, at Galva, Ill., next took her to Detroit, where he registered her as Mrs. Adams, and then took her to Toronto. Then he showed her a letter in cypher which he said was from Nellie, at Indianapolis, saying she, Alice and Howard were well and enjoying themselves. Holmes told her Pitezel was in Montreal. From Toronto Holmes took Mrs. Pitezel to Prescott, Canada, and from there to Burlington, Vt. At the latter place he told her she had worn out the name of Adams, and to go by the name of Cook.

Became Suspicious.

"The second week we were at Burlington," Mrs. Pitezel continued, "I said I was not going to stand it any longer. I wanted to see Ben, and I told Holmes I believed he was lying to me. He denied this. I said: 'I do not hear from my children, and you said I would get the rent from the Ft. Worth property, and I have not a scratch to show.' I said I would go to the children in Indianapolis, but he said, 'No; not until you see Ben.' He said he was going to take Ben to the states, and get him to sign papers about the Ft. Worth property, and sell it. For two or three days I did not see him, and then he came and told me he had taken the children to Toronto. He said he would have to go to Montreal, as Ben had been drinking, and was not taking care of the diamond dies. He told me to go into the cellar, and under the potato bin I would find a bottle of dynamite, which I should carry to the attic. I did not carry it upstairs, though. Holmes was there known as Judson. He told me Ben had been drinking, and was sick, and asked me what I'd do if he should die. He said: 'I have one grave marked for him.' All my letters were given to Holmes to mail. He said he sent them to Chicago, where Pat Quinlan, the janitor of the castle, took care to get them to my husband."

A number of letters written by the witness, and given to Holmes to mail, were identified by her. None had been mailed. She was shown two others, written by Alice and Nellie. That from Alice was marked by childish affection for her absent mother, and bore a rude drawing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which the little one had been reading. At the sight of this, the mother's heart overflowed, and she wept bitterly. The woman who accompanied her, and Dessa, arose, and, walking to the witness stand, gave the bereaved woman a teaspoonful of medicine. There was no one in the crowded court room who did not appreciate the pathos of this scene, but the only change it made in Holmes's expression was a malicious grin on his thin lips.

Mrs. Pitezel said she had never seen her husband since July 29, 1894, when he left for Philadelphia. She saw the bodies of Alice and Nellie lying in the morgue at Toronto, and portions of Howard's remains in the coroner's office at Indianapolis. She sobbed bitterly while giving this testimony. This ended the examination in chief.

In cross-examination a long line of questions were put to Mrs. Pitezel, many of which were ruled out on the ground of irrelevance. At 5:30 a recess was taken, and up to that time her testimony had not been shaken.

The Evening Session.

Mrs. Pitezel was put on the stand again when court met at 7:15 p. m. She was cross-examined until 8:25, but nothing developed to controvert her evidence in chief. Her daughter, Jeannette, "Dessa," was then put on the stand. Her testimony was largely corroborative of that given by her mother concerning the departure of the children, and the subsequent travels of Dessa and her mother under Holmes's guidance to the various cities named.

Mrs. Pitezel was re-called, and the district-attorney questioned her further regarding the stay in Burlington. During their second week there, she said, Holmes took a lighted lamp and went down into the cellar. She had followed him, but he urged her to return to the upper floor, fearing that she would catch cold. The windows in the cellar were out, and Holmes asked her for a hammer and nails, saying he would put them in.

Mr. Rotan objected to this line of evidence, on the ground of irrelevancy. Mr. Graham explained that he proposed to show that Holmes had dug a hole in the cellar and covered it up, as he had done in every case where he had rented a house. Judge Arnold sustained the objection, and at this time, 9:25 o'clock, court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

QUAY IS FOR REED.

His Second Choice for President Is Evidently Not McKinley.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Senator M. S. Quay came out very strongly for ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed for president, in an interview here to-night. The significant thing about his talk is that Governor McKinley is not Quay's second choice, and there is doubt about Tom Platt and New York being for Reed. He said:

"Yes, Reed is my preference. I had said that before I went to New York."

"And your second choice is McKinley?" the senator was asked.

"McKinley or some other suitable candidate," was the guarded reply, and the party chieftain continued:

"It is too early to predict the choice of the convention, or to tell who is likely to be the strongest candidate."

"Is Reed's present prospect better than that of any other candidate?" the interviewer wanted to know.

"An answer to that question," said the senator, "would demand a knowledge of the attitude of other states, including New York."

Here it was mentioned to the senator that while he was in New York published reports stated that Thomas C. Platt, after a complimentary demonstration for Governor Morton, would support Reed.

"Mr. Platt has not told me so," replied Colonel Quay. "I don't know whom he will prefer."

Mr. Quay said he would favor increased tariff duties on raw sugar, wool and woolens, pottery, and anything else that ought to be taxed, not only for the purpose of protection, but also for the raising of revenue, which the country now lacks.

A $20,000 Fire.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 30.—Fire to-day destroyed Reich's clothing store, Dr. F. V. Cox's office, Burrow's general store and residence and damaged the residences of Mayor Snodgrass and James E. Young. The total loss is about $20,000.

PERSONALS.

—Fraulein Amalia Materna, the famous Wagnerian singer, is returning to these shores for a farewell tour.

—First Lieutenant Krafft, of the German army, has been deprived of his rank because of his book, "Brilliant Misery," which caused considerable talk in the Fatherland.

—One of the midshipmen aboard the Merrimac during her fight with the Monitor is now rector at one of the most fashionable Episcopal churches in San Francisco. He is Rev. Robert C. Foute, rector of Grace church.

—Horace Manvill, of Woodbury, Conn., is probably the oldest church member in the United States. He was received into the church at Middlebury on December 3, 1815, almost 80 years ago. He is in his one hundred and first year.

—Canon Barnett, of Toynbee Hall, London, has offered to raise £20,000 toward the cost of a town hall and art gallery for Whitechapel, provided the district board will take up the scheme and hold half-yearly picture exhibitions.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and gri

A GIANT AMONG THE PIPE LINES.

THE FIRST COMPLETE AND AUTHENTIC DESCRIPTION OF ALLEGHENY'S WATER-MAIN.

BIGGEST IN THE COUNTRY.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE GREAT WORK AND THE MANNER OF DOING IT.

THE MAMMOTH WATER METER

Without Duplicate in Its Line as a Showing of the Marvels of Modern Mechanics.

MEN WHO HAVE DONE THE WORK.

The Allegheny water main to Nine-Mile island, under construction during the past summer and now nearly completed, is one of the most notable works of its kind in the world. It is the largest and longest steel pipe ever laid. It will have the largest and most perfect water meter in the world, and the last and best feature is that the steel pipe and nearly all the material used in its construction were manufactured in Pittsburg.

The construction of this water main has already attracted the attention of many eminent engineers, and other specialists throughout the country, who are interested in the question of improved methods for supplying water to large cities. A number of celebrities have come from a distance to visit the scene of operations and inspect the plans adopted for building this immense water course to furnish a vast population with good water.

This main, when finally completed, will extend from the Troy Hill reservoir, in Allegheny, to Montrose station, on the Allegheny river, the source of the city's supply, a distance of nine and a half miles. The water pipe is made of steel plates half an inch thick, and the huge pipe is 60 inches in diameter, resembling the shell of a boiler. When riveted together it appears like a monster steam boiler, 50,000 feet long and weighing about 9,000 tons. It is sunk below the ordinary frost line during its entire length, and follows the undulations of the land, going up and down hill and curving in a remarkable manner throughout its devious windings. From the pumping station to the reservoir on Mt. Troy the total elevation is 250 feet. To lay this great pipe it was necessary to trench an average depth of 10 feet, the excavation being eight feet wide at the top and six and a half feet at the bottom. Altogether the excavation aggregates over 200,000 cubic yards of earth. At some places the trench is from 20 to 25 feet deep, and in many places from 12 to 16 feet was the depth required through certain cuts.

To assist in the excavation of this vast quantity of earth a steam shovel was manufactured at Toledo, O., for this special work. It is the first of its kind ever made, and could dig from 1,000 to 1,200 cubic yards of dirt from the trench in 10 hours' work; lifting a cubic yard and half of dirt three times every minute, and accomplishing the work ordinarily done by 200 men.

How the Thing is Done.

The contract for doing the work was secured by the well-known firm of T. A. & R. G. Gillespie, of Pittsburg, for the sum of $850,000, and they have pushed it forward most energetically and successfully from the start. Work was commenced on the construction of the water-main in June, 1894, since which time from 1,500 to 1,600 men have been constantly employed. The work has been carried on day and night and every day in the week ever since the work began. No time has been lost for any cause whatever. They are now fully two months ahead of the time they had expected to consume in the course of the work. This remarkable fact is due in a great measure to the extraordinarily dry weather this season. Had there been the usual amount of wet weather much valuable time would have been lost and the firm would have been put to much extra expense. It is estimated that the abnormally fair weather has been the means of saving Gillespie Bros. $75,000 to $100,000. It is expected that the whole line will be finished and everything ready for use by December 10 or 15. All that remains to be completed is a short distance between the connecting ends of the two sections from Millvale to Etna and a short distance at the pumping station at Montrose, which is now being erected.

The water pipes were manufactured from the steel plates by James McNeil & Bros., boilermakers, Twenty-ninth street. After the plates are rolled they are punched for the rivet holes and the sides planed all around. Then the ponderous plates are rolled and bent in circular form by machinery, after which they are riveted together in sections of four, making a length of pipe 24 feet long. Every rivet in these plates is driven and set under a 65-ton hydraulic pressure hammer, and held under this pressure until cold. The seams are caulked inside and outside by pneumatic caulking tools.

When the pipes are riveted together in these 24-feet sections they are taken to the Vulcan enameling works, on Liberty street, and after being tested are dipped in a large tank filled with Sabine coating material, composed of Colorado asphalt, which gives the pipe the appearance of having been painted black. The object of this coating of asphalt is to protect the pipe from rust, and it will last many years, being practically indestructible. The pipes are taken from the tank, placed in a big oven and baked from six to eight hours, when the pipe is ready to be hauled out on the line for laying. After being laid the pipe joints are riveted in the trench by the use of pneumatic riveters and then caulked about the rivets and seams. They are then subjected to a practical test by hydraulic pressure up to 125 pounds to the square inch, double the pressure exerted upon them when in ordinary use in conveying the water to the reservoir.

Some Suggestive Details.

For the construction of this water main 2,200 sections of tubing are required, each section weighing 9,000 pounds. Each section requires 392 rivets, or a grand total of 862,400 rivets, which must be driven for the complete line, the rivets weighing in the aggregate 600 tons. For these rivets it requires the punching of 1,724,800 holes.

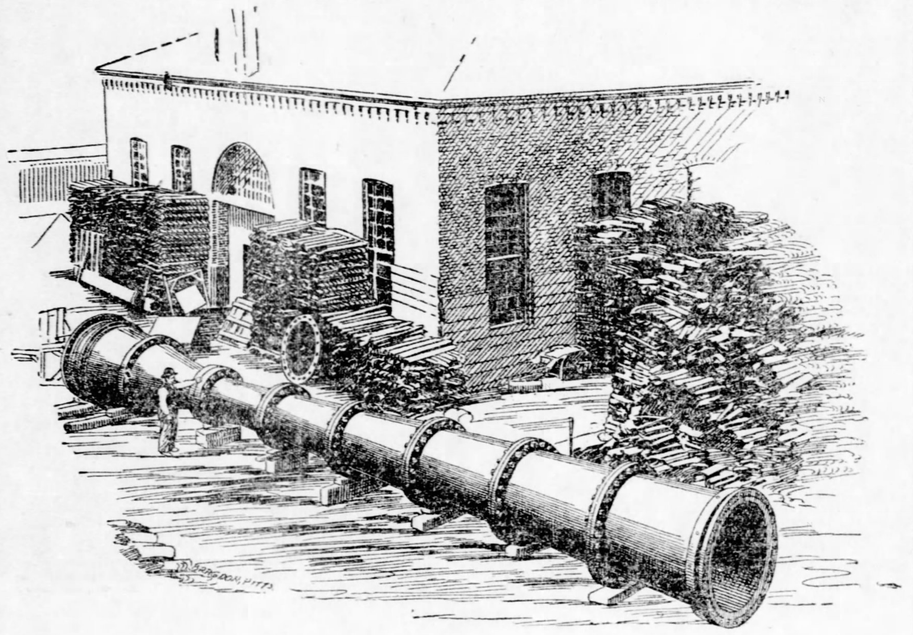
There have also been placed at various points along the line nine 60-inch gate-valves, weighing 52,500 pounds each. Five 60-inch "Y's" have also been placed along the line from Mt. Troy to the pumping station, each of which weighs 51,000 pounds, requiring a team of 24 horses to haul them to the place of their location. These "Y" castings are the largest that have ever been made for a pipe line in the United States, and are wonderful specimens of mechanical skill. For the hauling of the water-tube sections now being placed on the hill above Millvale a team of eight horses is required. It is estimated that the water pipe will stand a pulling strain of 400,000 pounds, and therefore will not be much affected by contraction and expansion in cold or warm weather.

One of the most notable features in connection with this water main is the giant meter that has been built especially for this contract at Providence, R. I., by the Builders' iron foundry, an excellent illustration of which accompanies this article.

This new Venturi water meter is the largest ever made, and is the invention of Clemens Herschell, the celebrated hydraulic engineer of New York. This apparatus is considered the most perfect and finely adjusted water-meter heretofore ever invented, and gives the exact measurement of the quantity of water passing through the conduit daily.

It is operated by an electrical clockwork arrangement, and when connected with the main office of the water department will indicate at any hour of the day or night the quantity of water passing through the main in any given time. It is about 40 feet long, with a diameter of 60 inches at one end, tapering to 30 inches within about 10 feet of the other end. At this point the electrical apparatus is located which takes the measurement of the water in passing, at the point where the man's hand rests on it, as indicated in the illustration. Messrs. Gillespie have received word that this meter is complete and ready for shipment. It is expected to arrive here some time this week, and will be placed in position near the pumping station at Montrose. Meters embracing the same principle are now in use at Bellefield reservoir, Newark, N. J., and at other places.

Recently Clemens Herschell, the inventor of the meter and well known as a hydraulic engineer, visited the pipe line here and spent two days making an exhaustive study of the work in progress, and examining the plans and methods of construction. J. M. de Vearona, chief engineer of the water supply of Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. Kutchling, chief engineer, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. Brackett, an engineer of the Boston water department, and other prominent engineers, have also been here to inspect the water-main during its construction. George S. Rice, of New York, and other prominent engineers, have notified Mr. T. A. Gillespie of their intention to make a tour of inspection of the line at an early date.



METER FOR THE GREAT WATER-MAIN.

Preparations to Use It.

During the past week the water was drained from the Troy Hill reservoir in readiness to make connection with the new conduit. The old reservoir has since been receiving a thorough overhauling and cleaning out before the connection is made. The capacity of this reservoir is about 10,000,000 gallons. It will require 8,000,000 gallons of water to fill the water pipe before any water can be emptied into the reservoir, and the line will have a running capacity of 50,000,000 gallons of water daily, sufficient to fill the reservoir more than five times every 24 hours.

Since the commencement of the work many difficulties have been encountered. Frank Wilcox, engineer for Gillespie Bros., said last night:

"While we have done a great deal of pipe work, we consider this the quickest, best, and altogether the most complete and successful piece of work we have ever done. One of the worst places for carrying on the work of laying the main was that along the Butler Plank road, where, for a distance of almost 7,000 feet one of the street railway tracks of the Sharpsburg & Etna line had to be removed and the work carried on so that traffic on the public road and the other car track should not be interfered with. At Girty's run a cut of 22 feet deep was required under the bed of the stream, the water being carried away through flumes. Under the creek the pipe was encased in concrete 12 to 18 inches thick. In Millvale two dwelling houses had to be removed, and after the pipe was laid, replaced where they had been. In Sharpsburg and Etna much trouble was experienced in getting under the gas and water mains, and again in laying the water pipe under the bed of Pine creek.

The operations along Dicks run, on the hill, above Etna, are the most difficult yet encountered, the cutting being almost solid blue rock, requiring drilling and blasting. On Troy Hill much difficulty has been experienced, as the digging is almost solid rock. Altogether the water main passes under four railroad tracks, besides innumerable streams, water pipes and gas lines. Between Aspinwall and Guyasuta, within a distance of 200 yards, a perfect "S" is formed by the pipe. At night the work has been pushed under the gas-light furnished from mains laid to follow the pipe lines.

Yesterday afternoon, a reporter for "The Post," under the guidance of Frank Possiel, city inspector of the work, made a trip through a section of the line at Etna. Inside were a score of men riveting and caulking the pipe by the use of pneumatic machines, and hammers. The noises were deafening. The caulkers are closely followed by the painters, with the asphalt mixture, coating the entire interior of the pipe. The fumes of this paint are so strong that they cannot long remain in the pipe. They come into the fresh air at brief intervals.

Messrs. Gillespie have been present on the grounds daily. Frank Wilcox is their chief engineer; Joseph Trunzer, the general construction foreman; Peter McCarthy, foreman of the ditchers; Morris Conners, foreman of the pipe gang, and Walter Culver, of Toledo, engineer of the steam shovel. Robert Swan is the supervising engineer for the city, and Frederick Gubleman is his chief assistant. Chauncey Hawley is city inspector and superintendent of construction from head of the line; Frank Possiel, city inspector in charge of construction work; Jacob Rheamer, riveting and caulking inspector for the city, and Mr. Fisher, city inspector of inside painting.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Texas Negro Lynched in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 29.—At a point four miles from Tyler a Mrs. Bell, who had been visiting her mother a short distance from home, was on her return this morning and was met by a negro named Henry Hilliard. She was killed in a horrible manner. A posse was quickly organized, led by Deputy Smith, of Tyler, who, with lanterns in hand, and aided by a hound, tracked the negro to within four miles of Kilgore, where they found him fast asleep in a cotton pen. He was taken by a mob, but protested his innocence. He was taken to the scene of the murder and fully identified. Then he made a confession. He said:

"I was coming down the road and saw Mrs. Bell in the road. She was scared of me, and I knew that if I passed her she would say I tried to assault her, and I concluded that I would assault her and then kill her."

He wrote a note of farewell to his wife, and gave it to the sheriff.

A vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously agreed to burn him, and it was agreed that he should suffer his penalty on the public square. The line of march was taken up toward Tyler, and at 4 o'clock the head of the line entered the main plaza, where no less than 7,000 people were assembled. Large crowds of women and children were congregated on the awnings surrounding the public plaza. Wagons, carriages, trees and buildings were converted into grandstands and were thronged at 4:30 o'clock.

A scaffold was erected in the center of the square. Wagons laden with kindling wood, coal oil and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position. The negro was then given an opportunity to speak, but his words were inaudible, but when he offered up his last prayer on earth he could be heard for several blocks. He was then lashed to the iron rail that extended through the platform. Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered woman, applied the match and the flames shot upward, enveloping the brute in sheets of fire.

He begged for mercy, and it was meted out to him just as he was merciful to the woman whose soul he had sent to heaven. It was determined to burn him at once, but the fire was frequently quenched, and the wretch given a chance to suffer more. After the last piece of wood was burned the fire was started again. From the time the match was applied until his death was exactly 50 minutes.

Hundreds of negroes witnessed the execution, and representative negroes expressed their indorsement of the punishment. The officers were powerless, and the sheriff wired the governor, but his message was too late. All business houses and factories closed, and the big cotton-belt shops were deserted, everybody being out to witness the lynching.

Objected to Big Farming.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—William Thorpe, a wealthy railroad contractor with an office at 45 Broadway, New York, recently purchased 1,400 acres of land in the lower end of Luzerne county. He erected a number of buildings, planted trees and built fences. The buildings have been destroyed by incendiaries, the trees torn up and the fences destroyed. Detectives at work on the case believe it was done by people living near, who said that 1,400 acres was too much for one man to own.

Count Zichy's Coming Marriage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Count Bela Zichy and Miss Mabel O. Wright, formerly Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, will be married during the second week of November. Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony. Miss Wright has determined to join the Catholic church.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, O., writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past 15 years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

MORE BRIBERY CHARGES MADE.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL CONTINUES HIS EXPOSURE OF LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

HINT GIVEN TO SENATOR OHL.

Something in Reserve for Him if He Keeps Denying.

A BIG WEEK'S WORK LAID OUT.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 28.—Ex-Governor Campbell to-day began his finishing week of the campaign in unique style. He proposes to make nearly 50 speeches between this time and Saturday night, and will cover the state in a special train, made up of the private car Wanderer and a special engine from the Big Four system. To-day he spoke at Defiance, Napoleon, Bowling Green and Tiffin, beginning at 8 a. m. and ending at 10 p. m. At each place he was met by immense crowds, the demonstrations at Bowling Green and Tiffin being simply wonderful. The day was a raw, blustering one, heavy ice being encountered at Defiance, where a meeting was held before the town was half awake.

At Bowling Green Senator Brice joined the standard-bearer, and delivered an address that was pronounced a remarkable piece of eloquence. It was an appeal to the friends of his boyhood, and a masterly defense of his course on the tariff issue, the speaker declaring that he had been prompted solely by his sense of duty to his party and country, to oppose the original Wilson bill. His judgment, he asserted, was being vindicated by the testimony of those who observed that the modified bill was proving a success.

True to his promise, ex-Governor Campbell hurled a few more bombs at Republican legislative corruption. At Napoleon he accused Senator L. C. Ohl, of Mahoning county, of having "held up" in the senate committee, the Winn bill to suppress the sale of liquor in brothels. It had passed the house by a unanimous vote, but was smothered for weeks in the senate judiciary committee.

"I do not know how much money he got," said Mr. Campbell, "but every cent of it came from the pockets of the degraded and shameless creatures who own the houses of prostitution in Ohio."

"It was $4,000, governor," was the startling remark of Hon. John W. Winn, of Defiance, author of the measure, who happened to be in the audience. This created a tremendous sensation in the great audience, which nearly lifted the roof with cheers. Ohl is the senator who attacked ex-Governor Campbell and called him a liar.

"If he recovers from this, and repeats that epithet, I will expose something that will drive the contemptible scoundrel out of the state," was Governor Campbell's parting shot.

At Bowling Green Mr. Campbell sent a broadside into the Wood county ring. He was assisted by Hon. L. C. Cole, who showed that the Republican candidate for county commissioner, F. J. Brand, had been the leader of the famous Bohemian oats swindle some years ago, victimizing a great many farmers. Two of the county commissioners, both Republicans, are now under indictment for bribe taking, and are awaiting trial. They received an awful raking from the ex-governor, who produced testimony showing that they had solicited bribes from Architect Weary, of Akron, and Isaac D. Smead, of Toledo.

Benjamin F. James, the present Republican representative from Wood county, was also held up to public scorn. The ex-governor exposed a corrupt job carried out through the medium of a bill introduced by Mr. James, ostensibly for Bowling Green. It provided for the extension of water mains to suburban villages, but it was not until after its passage that it was found to be solely in the interest of a rich land syndicate in Cincinnati. Ex-Governor Campbell declared that $1,000 was paid by this syndicate for the passage of the bill, and offered to make public the name of the man who paid it, if Mr. James wanted to know it. He asserted that the syndicate had been asked to put up $3,500 by the Cincinnati council for the same privilege, and went to the legislature for economy's sake. Mr. James was present when thus openly denounced, but made no reply, leaving the opera house as soon as he could.

Speeches were made along the line by ex-Congressman W. D. Hill, formerly of Defiance, but now of Montana; General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus; F. P. Whitely, of Findlay, and others. Some phenomenal time was made on the trip, the average rate being 65 miles an hour.

At Findlay Senator Brice left the party for Cincinnati, ex-Governor Campbell continuing on to Tiffin for a night meeting. After the Tiffin meeting the ex-governor left for Mt. Vernon, where he speaks early to-morrow morning.

The immense amount of work ex-Governor Campbell has laid out for himself this week, is shown by the following list of his meetings:

Mt. Vernon	October 29, forenoon.
Bucyrus	October 29, 2 p. m.
Kenton	October 29, 6:30 p. m.
Findlay	October 29, 8:30 p. m.
Bellevue	October 30, forenoon.
Wooster	October 30, 2 p. m.
Massillon	October 30, 5 p. m.
Canton	October 30, 8 p. m.
Oak Harbor	October 31, forenoon.
Fremont	October 31, 2 p. m.
Sandusky	October 31, evening.
Delaware	November 1, 10 a. m.
Marysville	November 1, 12 m.
St. Paris	November 1, 2 p. m.
Piqua	November 1, 4 p. m.
Springfield	November 1, evening.
Hamilton	November 2, evening.

HILL AT CLEVELAND.

He Spoke to the Largest Democratic Meeting There for Years.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Senator David B. Hill, of New York, spoke in Saengerfest hall to-night to an audience which filled that large auditorium, capable of accommodating 10,000 people. Nothing like the turnout has been seen at a Democratic meeting for years in this city. Senator Hill reached Cleveland this morning early with his traveling companion and friend, J. S. McEwen, also of Albany, N. Y. Shortly after breakfasting they went to Elyria, accompanied by Hon. Tom L. Johnson, and Senator Hill spoke there to a large and enthusiastic audience, which filled the Elyria opera house.

The party returned to Cleveland for supper, and at 8 p. m. Senator Hill entered Saengerfest hall, where shouts and cheers went up from 10,000 throats. Hon. Martin A. Foran, a former member of congress from this district, introduced him as the greatest Democrat in the world.

The address made by Senator Hill was a scholarly treatise of the tariff and silver questions, and a denunciation of the force bill and the McKinley bill. The senator said that when the present tariff bill was before the people of the country it contained provisions of which he did not approve, and which prevented his voting for the bill. He added, however, that the features which were objectionable in the bill had been decided against by the supreme court, and that the bill as it stood was in the main so fair and just that the people of the country would approve it at the moment they experienced its workings. With returning prosperity it would amply provide revenue for the government's support. The purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act, he said, was responsible for the panic more than anything else.

Hon Tom L. Johnson also spoke, and was accorded an ovation.

MAY BE NO ELECTION.

A Decision Which Possibly Will Prevent New Yorkers Voting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Judge Beach in the superior court to-day handed down his decision on the application made to remove the rooster, the emblem of the State Democracy, from the official ballot. Judge Beach grants the petition, and orders the rooster to be removed. He states that the police commissioners acted erroneously in allowing the State Democracy the use of the emblem for candidates for state offices.

An appeal will be taken to the general term of the supreme court, where the case will be argued and decided on Wednesday. Should the court sustain the decision of Judge Beach, there may be no election on November 5, as the time will then be too short for the printing of the 4,000,000 and more tickets. These must be finished by Monday, and the manager for the printing contractors says this will be impossible, if the decision is sustained.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

Armenians Driven From Their Homes and Shot Down by Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Another terrible massacre of Armenians, accompanied by brutality to women, is reported to have occurred in the Balburt district, between Erzeroum and Trebizond. A mob of 500 Musselmans and Lazes, the great majority of whom were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, made an attack on the Armenians inhabiting several villages of that vicinity, and set fire to their houses and schools. The Armenians were shot down as they ran. A number of men and women who were captured by the rioters, were fastened to stakes and burned alive. The Armenian women were assaulted and mutilated. The churches were desecrated and the villages pillaged. During the disturbance 150 Armenians are reported to have been killed.

The surviving villagers applied to the governor of Balburt for protection. He sent three policemen to the scene of the massacre, after the slaughter was ended. The Turkish officials, it is claimed, know the ringleaders of the outbreak, but apparently no steps have been taken to arrest them. The number of Armenians massacred at Erzinglan is now said to be several hundred. The Turks, it is stated, have also attacked the Armenians in the district of Gumushdagh, near Trebizond, and have slaughtered many of them.

It is officially declared here that the Armenians provoked the Balburt disturbances by firing upon the Mussulmans and that many persons were killed and wounded on both sides before the gendarmes suppressed the rioting. It is also officially stated that the Armenians unwarrantably attacked the Mussulmans at Marash and Zeitoun. A dispatch received here to-day asserts that Major Bakir, of the notorious Hamidieh cavalry, was burned alive on October 4 at a church at Diadien.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At the Turkish embassy it is believed that all the recent disturbances in Armenia are the direct result of an Armenian conspiracy covering various parts of the country.

Frederick K. Rasch, member of parliament for southeast Essex, who has just returned from Constantinople, believes that the sultan may be assassinated by army officers, who are filled with discontent, and are asking questions which the sultan cannot answer. They want to know, among other things, why it is that Mussulmans are taxed and driven while concessions are made to the Armenians. Mr. Rasch says the reports of atrocities received from Armenian sources are greatly exaggerated. He himself, he said, had not heard of a single instance of a woman being mistreated.

The "Daily News" says it bears that Lord Salisbury is dissatisfied with the sultan's verbal guarantee of Armenian reforms, and that the four great powers favor an early European conference on the Turkish question.

VERDICT SET ASIDE.

Judge Miller Makes a Strong Plea for Railroads.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 29.—Judge S. H. Miller, of Mercer, who tried the case of S. Sneathen vs the Pennsylvania company, operating the Erie & Pittsburg railroad, after a jury had returned a verdict of $4,333 33 in favor of the plaintiff, set aside the verdict and ordered a new trial, holding that the evidence clearly showed that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence.

In giving his reasons Judge Miller said: "There are a few men who go over the country who seem to have no occupation except talking and blathering against corporations, and they try to make people believe that railroads are the most baneful institutions in the country. What would New Castle be without railroads? It would be a little way station on the old Erie & Pittsburg canal—a village of perhaps 500 or 600 inhabitants. What would Pittsburg be without railroads? Railroads have done more to develop the interests of this state, to make our people wealthy, happy and comfortable, than all other industrial elements in the state of Pennsylvania. Now, that does not mean they should have more rights than others, but that they should have the same legal protection that others should have."

BANKER CONVICTED.

Prison Faces 70-Year-Old E. K. Smith, of Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 29.—E. K. Smith, of Columbia, senior member of the defunct banking firm of E. K. Smith & Co., was to-day convicted on two charges of embezzlement as banker. The bank closed on July 11, 1893, with a deficit of over $125,000 in deposits owned by working people. Christian E. Graybill, the junior member of the firm, turned state's evidence. Motions in arrest of judgments were made and Smith, who is past 70 years old, if refused a new trial, will appeal to the supreme court. Other indictments against the accused will be called on Thursday.

Through Miles of Ice.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28.—The British ship Moresby, Captain Coomber, from San Francisco June 5, has arrived here after an eventful voyage. In latitude 57.57 south and between longitudes 114 and 112.20 west the Moresby passed icebergs 10 to 12 miles round and 200 feet high. The ship also traversed a field of ice 40 miles long from east to west and extending as far north as it was possible to see.

Young Royalties to Marry.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—It was officially announced to-day that Princess Maud of Wales, youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is betrothed to Prince Charles of Denmark. The princess was born November 26, 1869, and the prince was born August 3, 1872. Prince Charles is the second son of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

LAYING BARE THEIR INFAMY.

MORE REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION EXPOSED BY CAMPBELL TO OHIO VOTERS.

FOUR GREAT MEETINGS HELD.

Mt. Vernon and Bucyrus Greet the Ex-Governor.

ANSWERS FOR ALL CRITICISM.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

KENTON, O., Oct. 29.—The second day's experience of ex-Governor Campbell on the "blaze of glory" campaign was not as pleasant as the first. After the Mt. Vernon meeting in the morning a careless employe left a switch in the yard open, and the special engine attached to the private car was ditched, the car nearly sharing the same fate. At Bucyrus the extra engine that had been provided broke down as it came into town, thus further delaying the flying party.

Despite these drawbacks, the hard-working standard-bearer managed to get in an effective day's work. The merciless battering against the bulwarks of Republican corruption was kept up unceasingly at every stand.

At Mt. Vernon, where the first meeting of the day was held, the Woodward opera house was packed to suffocation. Curtis W. McKee was the presiding officer, but by common consent no speeches were made until Governor Campbell finished. He fired another petard into the Ohio senate for corruption in connection with the passage of the biennial session resolution. He showed that a purse of $3,600 had been raised by the saloonkeepers, hotel men and gamblers of Columbus in order to defeat the passage of the resolution, which had been presented through the agency of Governor McKinley. The job was undertaken by a prominent lobbyist.

The railroads and other corporations which had been "milked" by the legislature, hearing of this purse, went to work to buy immunity from further legislation, and put up a purse of $5,000. This money was given to two senators as trustees for their thieving brethren. After the resolution was adopted these trustees put the money in their own pockets and refused to divide. One of the results was that two certain senators involved almost came to blows on the state house steps.

At the same meeting Gene B. Finley, of Bucyrus, stated on the authority of the Republican clerk of the Logan county courts that Judge John A. Price, of Bellefontaine, who was a candidate for the nomination for judge of the supreme court, was asked to put up $3,000 at the Zanesville convention.

At Bucyrus, one of the largest meetings ever held in Crawford county turned out to greet the standard-bearer, who arrived two hours late. Gene B. Finley presided. Nearly 3,000 people were packed into Memorial hall to listen to the address. Ex-Governor Campbell created a distinct and decided sensation by declaring that he proposed to put an end to the personal attacks made on him by the Republican press. He quoted from the "Ohio State Journal" an editorial declaring that he had been a party to employing non-union labor in the Corliss engine works at Hamilton, in which enterprise he was a large stockholder, and that the remodeling of his house was done by the same kind of labor.

His response was that the man that procured the publication of the lie at Hamilton was himself the largest employer of non-union labor in Hamilton. The attack was instigated by the fact that he had taken the side of organized labor in trying to unionize the office of the Hamilton "Democrat" newspaper, but as to the personal attacks, he declared that unless they ceased he would throw off all reserve and proceed to the exposure of a number of candidates upon the Republican ticket whose records were unsavory in the extreme.

These remarks, as may be imagined, created a decided furor.

The speaker asserted that he was expecting a number of lies to be sprung on him, as the same crowd that worked the ballot-box forgery six years ago was again in control of the Republican machinery.

In both of his speeches Mr. Campbell gave "General" Coxey, the Populist leader, a terrific scoring, declaring that he was openly and notoriously in the pay of the Republican state committee. He asserted that he had information from Columbus that the Republican committee's sole hope for victory now was the Populist vote.

The run between Bucyrus and Kenton was a remarkable one, the special flying along at the rate of 65 miles an hour.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Two great demonstrations were accorded ex-Governor Campbell at Kenton and this city. At the first-named place the armory was packed with 4,000 people, who had been in waiting two hours. 'Squire Martin, the Populist leader in Hardin county last fall, presided. The ex-governor dealt the senatorial combine another blow by showing that last year senator Ohl had made a proposition to leading men of Kenton to defeat a Republican measure to redistrict the city for partisan purposes for the sum of $500. This exposure created a tremendous sensation, many Republicans openly expressing their disgust.

A remarkably fast run was made to this city, the special train traveling 28 miles in about a half hour, arriving at 10 p. m. At that hour, late as it was, there were 2,000 people waiting for him, the greatest tribute paid him during the campaign. He spoke a half hour, and was followed by ex-Congressman Outhwaite.

At 7 a. m. the campaign will be resumed, the ex-governor speaking at Bellevue, in Huron county, at 9 o'clock.

Don't Believe Quay Is for Reed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 29.—Wm. M. Hahn, member of the national Republican committee from Ohio, returned from the east to-day, where he attended the conference at which it was determined to call a meeting of the committee at Washington on December 10. He is not enthusiastic over the McKinley sentiment he found in New York. He would not commit himself as to the place for holding the next national convention, and when asked if he would not now oppose Pittsburg since Quay has come out for Reed, said he did not believe Quay ever pronounced for Reed.

Baron Fava Wins a Libel Suit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The trial of Caesar Celso Moreno, charged with criminally libeling Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, took place to-day in the district court. Baron Fava was accused of being concerned in the importation of paupers. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Notice of appeal was given, and pending it Mr. Moreno was released on $3,000 bail.

Pingree for President.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—According to the "Evening Press," a local newspaper which was started during the present city campaign in the interests of Mayor Pingree, the mayor may be a candidate for the nomination for president of the United States in 1900.

Important. Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, is only 25 cents.

MODESTY OF REAL SOLDIERS.

Pension Commissioner Lochren's Comments in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Commissioner William L. Lochren, of the pension office, in his annual report, says, under the head, of "Patriotism and Pensions":

"Those men who enlisted early, and fought the battles of the war were not moved by mercenary considerations, and, unless actually disabled, did not show the haste in applying for pensions manifested by those who enlisted near the close of the war for large bounties, and did little actual service, and who are now the noisiest in clamoring for more pensions. As compared with this latter class the real soldiers of the war have been modest in preferring claims for pensions."

The commissioner says many disreputable and incompetent men are engaged as pension attorneys, and suggests that none but reputable members of the bar be allowed to practice in pension cases. The special examination division will not require as much money, as in the past, as vigorous prosecution of frauds and crimes has discouraged and measurably stopped frauds. The commissioner recommends that some provision be made for the maintenance of deserving clerks in his bureau who have been long in the service, and have become practicably disabled.

The report shows the number of pensioners June 30, 1894, was 969,544; new pensioners added during the year, 29,185; dropped pensioners restored, 4,206; deaths during the year, 29,816; dropped for other causes, 14,575; making a net increase of pensioners during the year of 860. Pension claims rejected, 105,355; cases pending, 552,210.

The appropriation for the year was $150,000,000, and there was paid during the year $138,807,337. The estimate for pensions for 1897 are $140,000,000 for pension payments; $800,000 for surgeon fees, and $450,000 for clerk hire at pension agencies, and about $200,000 for other expenses.

Two hundred and ninety-four persons were convicted during the year for frauds.

WAS A REPUBLICAN LIE.

E. L. Hinman Denies That He Opposes Senator Brice.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 29.—E. L. Hinman, the prominent Democrat of this city, who was reported in Republican newspapers of the state to have gone to Chairman Anderson and protested against Senator Brice being a candidate for the United States senate, is out in a card denying it. He says he said to Chairman Anderson that the fact ought to be kept before the people that the Democrats had not attempted to nominate a candidate for the senate in a packed convention, as the Republicans did at Zanesville. He hopes to see Brice a cvandidate for the senate, and says if he were a member of the legislature he would take pleasure in voting for him.

The proposed speech of the "Old Roman" from the door of his residence will probably not be made, as he is not strong enough to do even this. Allen W. Thurman has dropped the free silver movement and taken the stump for the whole ticket.

GUESTS POISONED.

Sudden Illness Seizes 15 Persons in a Huntington Hotel.

WHEELING, Oct. 28.—There has been excitement all day at Huntington. Early this morning guests of the Adelphia hotel became very sick, the symptoms of all indicating poison, and it required several physicians to attend to them. All were pronounced out of danger to-night except Homer Smith, a prominent Point Pleasant hotel man, who is in a critical condition. Others who were poisoned were J. P. W. Bowers, of this city; a traveling man named Baker, of New York; Harry Raney and wife, of this city; R. W. Sterling, proprietor of the hotel, and his daughter, Miss Mary. Many others are sick, but not seriously. The cause of the illness is attributed to canned food.

Late to-night it was learned that both Harry Raney and wife, of Huntington, are so ill that their death is expected.

CALLS CAMPBELL A LIAR.

Senator Ohl Stirred Up by the New Charges Against Him.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 29.—Senator Ohl, when he read in "The Post" to-day of the new charges made against him by ex-Governor Campbell at Napoleon last night, stated to a reporter that he was not a member of the judiciary committee and that the Winn bill was never considered by any committee of which he was a member. He continued: "I voted for the bill and it became a law, and my recollection is that it passed the senate by a unanimous vote." If Mr. Winn knows there was $4,000 raised to defeat the bill it might be significant to state that he was the author of the bill and introduced it. I again repeat that ex-Governor Campbell has the privilege of telling everything about my record as a member of the legislature that he knows. I also repeat that he is a liar if he says I received any money as a member of the legislature illegally."

A 20-YEAR-OLD CHARGE.

Pittsburg Man Held to Answer for a Youthful Offense.

CANTON, O., Oct. 29.—Archibald Miller, of Pittsburg, came to Marlboro, this county, to look after considerable property coming to him from his father's estate, and was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Catherine Groening for an offense committed 20 years ago, when Mrs. Groening was Catherine Marstler. Their child is now a young woman, and was acknowledged by Miller's father, who, in his will, left her $500. The parents are now both married. The arrest precedes a suit for damages, which Miller can now pay by reason of his inheritance. The parties are well connected, and much excitement exists in the neighborhood. Miller was bound over to court.

NEW POET LAUREATE.

Alfred Austin Announced to Have Received the Honor.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The November number of the "Bookman" states that it learns on reliable authority that Alfred Austin has been appointed poet laureate.

Alfred Austin, poet, critic and journalist, was born near Leeds, May 30, 1835. He took his degree at the University of London in 1853, and in 1857 he was called to the bar of the inner temple. At the age of 18 he had published a poem anonymously called "Randolph." The work which last brought him into prominence was a prose work entitled "The Garden That I Love."

Indian Arrested for a Killing.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—Mohawk, one of the Indians in Buffalo Bill's wild west show, was arrested here to-day by an officer from Baltimore, on a charge of manslaughter. While the show was in Baltimore, it is charged, Mohawk threw a stone at a small white boy, striking him in the side, inflicting injuries from which he died.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS NVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

And all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength and tone given to every portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

se1-tts80

Jos. Horne & Co

Penn Avenue and Fifth Street.

Fine Black Imported Caniche and Crepy Weave

Dress Goods.

Exclusive Styles.

Beautifully woven with the over shot stripe, dot and figure, the ground rough and wavy, with here and there a twist and curl of fine wool, leaving the effect all one could desire in stuffs for a rich

BlackDress.

The prices of these handsome fabrics are the *lowest* for the styles and qualities offered.

More Black Dress Goods selling than ever before, more *space* required. On sale in

Our Basement

at prices from

25c to 50c yd.

for All-Wool Imported Goods in MOHAIR JACQUARDS, FRENCH NATTE, ROUGH CHEVIOTS, SICILIAN, CREPONS, and PURE MOHAIRS of the Great Britain make.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONSUMPTION

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York

JUST OUT OF SIGHT.

In idle reverie one winter's day
I watched the narrow vista of a street,
Where crowds of men with noisy, hurrying feet
And eager eyes, went on their restless way.
Idly I noted where the boundary lay
At which the distance did my vision cheat;
Past which each figure fading fast did fleet,
And seem to melt and vanish in the gray.
Sudden there came to me a thought, oft told,
But newly shining then, like flash of light—
"This death, the dread of which turns us so cold,
Outside of our own fears has no strong-hold:
'Tis but a boundary, past which, in white,
Our friends are walking still, just out of sight!"

"Just out of sight!" Ay, truly, that is all!
Take comfort in the words, and be deceived
All ye who can, and have not been bereaved!
"Just out of sight." 'Tis easy to recall
A face, a voice. Oh foolish words, and small
And bitter cheer! Men have all this believed,
And yet, in agony, to death have grieved,
For one "just out of sight" beneath a pall!
"Just out of sight." It means the whole of woe:
One sudden stricken blind who loved the light;
One starved where he had feasted day and night;
One who was crowned, to beggary brought low;
All this death doeth, going to and fro,
And putting those we love "just out of sight."

H. H.

A COTTAGE BY THE VOLGA.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

BY ERGIUS STEPNIAK.

Author of "The Career of a Nihilist," "Underground Russia," "Saved by the Stars and Stripes," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER IX.

Kroutikov's marriage was to take place at Christmas. It had been arranged that his relatives should assemble in the town for the occasion. The governor had promised to give away the bride. It was to be a very gorgeous wedding, of which all the province would talk.

But after the passing misunderstanding caused by Vladimir's appearance in the house, Katia suddenly began to hurry on the wedding. Kroutikov was highly flattered at her haste.

"Well, then, we'll be married in October," he said; "I'll ask my people to come earlier."

"No, that's too long to wait," said Katia.

"Then when would you like it to be?" he asked, smiling. "It is only two months till October."

"Let us have it in a fortnight from now," said Katia.

Kroutikov protested against this. At such short notice he would have no time to send out the invitations properly, not to speak of sending for his relatives.

"I don't want anybody invited," said Katia; "what's the use of it?"

She objected even to being married in the town, and insisted on having the ceremony quite simply in the nearest village church, with no one present but the members of the household.

"But it will seem like a runaway marriage."

"It's no one's business."

Kroutikov did not like this arrangement, but Katia stuck to her point, and he was obliged to give in. She herself could not have explained why she so earnestly wished to hurry on the marriage. It was no sudden passion for Kroutikov; indeed, she felt somehow bored in his company now. But this waiting and dragging on had suddenly become intolerable to her, and she longed to have the thing done and over. All sorts of questions and doubts began to disturb her, and she had some feeling that they would leave her in peace as soon as she was actually married. She hurried on the preparations for the wedding, and became irritated, even seriously angry, at every little hindrance.

"What's come to you, Katia? Anybody would think you must get married or die!" said her mother. "We've known Pavel Alexandrovitch all this time, and now suddenly"——

"Oh, mamma, I am just the same as I always was," answered the girl, irritably. "What has put things into your head?"

"What has put——? Why, can't I see?"

"That's not it, mamma, that's not it," said Katia, and sighed.

She felt, as she had never felt in her life before, how absolutely she could give herself up to a feeling which should be "it."

In consideration of his approaching marriage, Kroutikov asked, and obtained, a holiday, and spent almost all his time in the Prozorov's house, only riding into town now and then to keep business appointments, or to see his new house, which the workmen were hastily getting ready for the new bride.

He took up his abode in the same pavilion in which Vladimir had been lodged. Katia came to him in the evenings, but almost always brought her mother with her. When alone together, they somehow could not find anything to talk about, but in the mother's presence the conversation never flagged, and usually turned on the new household arrangements, furniture, wallpapers, etc. Kroutikov would ask the opinion of the two ladies on these points, and would often disagree with the mother, in which case the disputants would refer the case to Katia for decision. She always agreed with the opinion of her betrothed, though, in fact, the matter was indifferent to her. Sometimes Kroutikov would introduce exalted themes of conversation, and would expound his views upon the people and their need of a firm hand to guide them to their own good. But these speeches were repugnant to Katia; they reminded her of other words, full of love and devotion. "To forget yourself—to have no other thought but how to help the people—to give up your soul to them"—and Kroutikov's speeches usually made her shiver with inward cold. Such speeches usually ended in an uncomfortable silence, which both Kroutikov and Katia feared to break. It was as though they were in an unknown forest, where they dared not move for fear of meeting with some wild beast.

She was surprised at this lack of inner harmony between herself and her betrothed; she had never felt it before. It made her think of Vladimir, with whom she had been able to talk endlessly—with whom even silence had been easy.

"Surely, it won't always be like this"" she would ask herself with horror whenever she was alone. Then she would instantly assure herself that this could not be; that she only felt so now; once married they would have everything in common. So she hurried on the preparations, and would grow irritated, even angry, with her mother, with her nurse, with everyone, if things did not get done as quickly as she wished.

The old nurse made no reproaches. She was more intelligent than her mistress, and understood her young lady better; she would only look at the girl with her wise old eyes, and then, when left alone would sigh and shake her gray head.

One evening (it was Wednesday, ten days after Vladimir's departure), she was in Katia's bedroom, arranging the girl's fair plaits for the night. Katia was thoughtful and melancholy. She expected to receive, next day, the newspaper of the 22d, the date of which Vladimir, if he reached St. Petersburg safely, was to insert his advertisement. Was he alive? Would she see that advertisement to-morrow? It would be so great a joy to her that she could hardly believe in its possibility.

"What is my lady-bird so sad about?" said the nurse; "were you thinking of him?"

"Yes," said Katia, laughing; "how did you find that out?"

They understood one another, and had no need to name "him."

"How could I help knowing? I'm not getting on for seventy, not to know," answered the nurse. She began to comb out the girl's thick hair with a large comb.

For some time neither spoke.

"Ah, well, well," said the old woman, with that look of submission to fate that aged faces can express. "You'll get to care for him in time; he's a good man, and he loves you dearly. That's no wonder though; how could he help loving such a beauty as my darling?"

"He" now referred to quite another person, and Katia protested.

"What have you got in your head, nurse? I don't want anybody else but Pavel Alexandrovich."

"Thanks be to God for that, my child!" said the nurse. She made the sign of the cross over the girl, and went away to her own room.

The post did not come to the Prozorov's house. What little correspondence there was the family was always left at the nearest railway station, to which a messenger on horseback used to be sent, as a general rule, twice a week. Thursday was post day in the house, but the messenger always started for the railway station after dinner, so Katia decided to go herself directly after breakfast, and asked to have the trap brought out for her. But while dressing she saw from the window Kroutikov riding up to the house. He had passed the night in town, and ridden back in the early morning.

"Why on earth couldn't he come after dinner?" thought Katia, in annoyance. "Now I can't go."

She went downstairs, and greeted her betrothed somewhat drily.

"I looked in at the storm for your letters," said Kroutikov; "but there weren't any, there were only these newspapers."

He handed her a packet, which she snatched eagerly out of his hands. Tearing off the wrappers, she found the issue dated the 23d, and opened it in the wildest excitement. In a conspicuous place on the front page stood the advertisement. She gave a little scream of delight, burst out laughing, and clapped her hands.

"What is it?" Have you come into a fortune, or are you appointed maid of honor at court?" asked Kroutikov, looking at her with a smile.

"No, no; it's nothing. I—I guessed my fortune," stammered Katia, hardly knowing what she was saying for joy. "I guessed that if I found an advertisement in to-day's paper with my age in it—22—I should be happy in my new life; and if not, I shouldn't; and just look, there's my age three times over."

In the advertisement for lessons in Spanish, was given the address: "App. XXII., No. 32, twenty-second line, Vasili Island."

Katia, going off into peal after peal of laughter, ran about showing the advertisement to her betrothed, her mother, and her nurse. She felt that she must have some one to share her joy with somehow.

Suddenly she turned quite white, and, putting both hands into her bosom, fell back into a chair. Her heart had begun to flutter; then it seemed to stop beating. Her father had died of rupture of the heart, and she had a slight hereditary trace of heart disease. She had been warned by a doctor to be careful; but, during the last fortnight, had not had a chance to be careful. They laid her on the sofa, and gave her water. Both Kroutikov and the mother were greatly frightened, but the attack soon passed over. She got up as though nothing had happened, and, the whole day long, was as merry as a lark, and peculiarly affectionate with her betrothed. Kroutikov went to his room enraptured.

There were only four days now to the wedding. Katia passed the time as if in a fever. Notwithstanding her wish to be married quietly and without pomp, the neighborhood had somehow heard of the proximity of the wedding. Letters and visitors came pouring in; the former had to be answered, and the latter entertained, and the trousseau had to be got ready.

Mrs. Prozorov would have been utterly miserable if her daughter had married without getting her linen marked first. Katia had not one free moment in which to collect her thoughts, nor, indeed, did she wish for it.

CHAPTER X.

On the momentous day Katia woke with a headache, and her first thought was, "To-day it will all end." She was not only sad, but oppressed with a sense of dread and a feeling that she wanted to cry about something, she did not know what. But she reflected that this is always the case with brides, and the thought consoled her. The only thing was that her heart would now beat like a hammer, and then seem to die away altogether, and kept up a constant aching, as with a presentiment of something wrong.

The weather was gloomy. From early morning it had been steadily drizzling; and the rain made both the mother and the nurse exceedingly doleful; it was a bad omen, "Who is married in the rain shall have tears through life." Mrs. Prozorov even wept a little.

At 6 o'clock the carriage arrived, and they drove to church accompanied by the incessant sound of the rain beating on the windows. In the porch stood several beggars. Katia gave money to them all. "Pray for my soul," she whispered to them, as though she was preparing for her grave.

The bridal party entered the building. The humble village church was dimly lighted with four great candles and two small chandeliers. A damp, cold draught seemed to come from the back vault of the dome, and the church was empty and silent.

"It's like a grave," passed through Katia's mind.

The bridegroom was already there, with the two groomsmen. The deacon brought out the lectern before the central door of the altar, and placed on it the book of the ritual, beside which he put a wax candle, in a tall candlestick. Before the lectern was laid the silken mat. Then the priest came out; bride and bridegroom joined hands, and took their places on the mat. The nurse, standing just behind, in the little group of friends, whispered in her mistress' ear with delight:

"My own darling! She's got on it first! See there! she's first."

This was also an omen: whoever stepped first on the silken mat would be the ruler of the future household. Katia and the bridegroom stood holding each other by the hand. She did not look at him; she was listening to the words that were being read aloud. It happened that the priest was a young man, who did not think it necessary to mouth his speech in the usual fashion; he read every syllable clearly and expressively; and the words were so grand, so magnificent. It was an explanation of the meaning and purpose of the sacrament of marriage that he was reading, the sacrament by which one human being shall leave father and mother and kindred for one other human being, that they may become one in body and soul.

"This is the great mystery."

Yes, yes, this was it! This was the "It" that she had dreamed of; this was a thing that she could understand and fulfill; to have nothing of one's own; to share everything; to become as one soul; and to join together in serving others. To renounce your own self—to have no other care—to give up your soul to——

"Why! where did these words come from?" she asked herself, suddenly. "Surely the priest was not reading them? Ah, no, it was Vladimir who had said that." His image suddenly rose up before her, as vivid as reality, looking at her with reproachful eyes. Her heart began to flutter like a trapped bird, then suddenly stopped, and she grew cold all over, with a sharp pain in the chest, and a feeling that she must fall. Everyone observed her sudden paleness, and there was a slight rustle in the church; one of the groomsmen put his hand to her shoulder to support her, but she recovered herself for the moment.

The crowns were brought out on a salver from the sacristy; the priest took them, made the sign of the cross, and placed them first on the head of the bridegroom, then on that of the bride. The choir sang a solemn hymn; then the priest began to read, and Katia to listen. The words seemed to her still more beautiful, still more touching than those he had read before; he was reading now about how they should love each other, even as Christ also loved the church. Yes, that was very beautiful. Why had no one ever said these words to her before, instead of always talking to her about the advantages of a good match, and a settled income, and a social position? Yes, as Christ loved the church! That means to love with all one's soul; to cherish another, to die for another; that she could do, that she could understand.

Heavens! It was Vladimir she was thinking of! It was Vladimir she loved in this way, and not this strange man, this outsider who was standing by her! She was deceiving both God and man. Oh! what was she doing? What was she doing?

The choir sang again; and then once more the priest began to read aloud. But Katia no longer listened. A horrible discovery had lighted up the places in her own soul that had been dark to her, as the glare of a house on fire lights up all around it. Her thoughts rushed on and on, like wild creatures broken loose, struggling and fighting, and outstripping one another in her horror-stricken mind. Why, she had loved Vladimir all this time; she had been hurrying on her marriage simply in order to escape from her own feeling, to kill it at one blow, but it had pursued her and pursued her; and now, it had caught her up here, in the very church! Oh, God! what was she to do? She was in love with Vladimir; she could not get away from that, anymore than she could get away from herself. She had deceived herself and everyone round her; and now, all her life she would have to go on deceiving.

And why had it all happened? Why had she ever met him? She had been so quiet and happy before.

Her heart began to beat intolerably. Oh, how glad she would be if it would only burst and save her from this! But unhappily her nerves were too strong.

It seemed to her that she had been tried and found guilty of a great sin, and now was brought to execution. And, as a condemned man watches the axe that is to behead him, she watched with a kind of frozen curiosity the priest who, with every movement, was fastening an eternal chain tighter and tighter about her.

They had now come to the decisive moment; after which, by canonical law, the marriage would be indissoluble.

Katia, in half-stupified despair, began to listen once more. What was that? A question? Ah! then perhaps there was still hope for her. She would whisper to the bridegroom and beg him to refuse her. She turned to him for the first time during the whole ceremony, but her lips moved without uttering any sound.

"Pavel," said the priest's voice in distinct tones, "wilt thou take to thy wedded wife this servant of God, Ekaterina?"

"I will," came the bridegroom's answer. The sound fell on Katia's ear like a hammer-stroke.

"Ekaterina," the priest went on, turning his eyes to her, "wilt thou take to thy wedded husband this servant of God, Pavel?"

Katia whispered some long sentence which no one could understand. The priest, ascribing her inarticulate reply to the ordinary timidity of a bride, waited for a moment, and then, wishing not to confuse her still further by repeating a question which is usually a mere formality, took the wedding ring, and attempted to place it on her finger. The shock of terror brought back her senses.

"No!"

It was a hoarse whisper; and yet all the church rang with the sound. There was such anguish in the tone that it might have been the last cry of a departing soul. Her white lips could form no further sound; she fell back insensible.

There was a scene of indescribable confusion in the church. The mother went into a hysterical fit. The priest stared in bewilderment, now at the bride lying senseless in the arms of her nurse and the groomsman, now at the bridegroom, standing, white and petrified, still unable to understand how it had all happened.

Katia was carried out and taken home, and the marriage was not solemnized.

A fortnight later she left for St. Petersburg.

* * * * * * *

Several years have passed. Kroutikov, after grieving for his lost Katia for a whole year, has gradually recovered from his sorrow, and has finally married the governor's niece—and action which has still further elevated him in that dignitary's estimation. He has rapidly risen in the service, and already hopes for the appointment of vice-governor. Looking back, from the height of his official position, on the follies of his youth, he congratulates himself on his escape from being bound for life to a turbulent girl, who, maybe, would have dragged even him into trouble.

The cottage by the Volga stands in its old place; but there is no one living in it now. The windows are boarded up; for the new owner, a market gardener, does not think such a crazy old building worth wasting firewood on, and lives, with his wife and family, in the pavilion. The old nurse is dead, and Mrs. Prozorov, unable to endure the utter loneliness of the place, has gone to live with an unmarried sister in a province near Moscow.

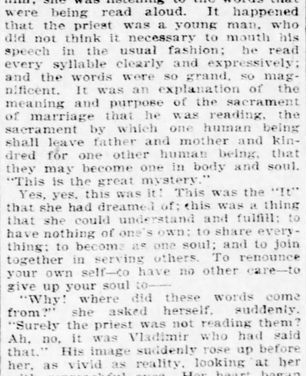
The peaceful little nest is deserted. But one more member has joined the ranks of those who are fighting for the peace and happiness of millions of home-nests—first, one more and then another. A notice, printed in tiny letters in a clandestine paper, states that a penal servitude prisoner, Ivan Prozorov, has successfully escaped from Siberia.

Vladimir has fulfilled, to his wife, the promise made to the girl he loved.

(The End.)

Copyright, 1895, by Sergius Stepniak.

SHE "MARKED HIS WORDS."



1. Spence Whacker—So you think I won't catch anything, eh? You just mark my words. The next time you see this trap there'll be a skunk in it.

2. There, now, I'll put the bait on, and——

3. Great pancakes! The thing hez sprung, and both my paws in it, and I'm half mile from hum.

4. Mrs. Whacker—There, Spence, that's the first one of your prophecies ever cum true.

HE SAW THE POINT.

And Thereafter His Wife's Sleep Was Not Interrupted.

He had a pretty hard day of it, says "Spare Moments," and had gone to bed early.

When his wife entered the room he was sleeping soundly, and no man likes to be awakened half an hour after he gets asleep. She was evidently amused at something, and as she approached the bed she exclaimed:

"John! Oh, John."

He never moved.

"John, wake up!" she persisted. "There's one of the funniest incidents——"

He still slept, and she began to shake him.

"John, listen to me!" she cried.

He mumbled something and she shook him again.

He opened his eyes and gruffly asked what the trouble was.

"There's the funniest story in one of the papers," she said. "It's about Gollust, the millionaire, and it makes me laugh every time I think of it. I'll tell you about it."

"No, you won't" he exclaimed hotly. "What in thunder"——

"Why, John"

"I suppose you think it's a joke to wake me up out of a sound sleep to tell me some foolish story. What do you think I went to bed for?"

"Don't you want to hear it, John?" she asked, in some surprise.

"No, I don't."

"Dear, me," she said in a puzzled sort of way, "don't you really like to be waked up in the middle of the night to hear a story any more than I do when I get to bed first?"

He glared at her, and she retreated, but she knew that the shot had gone home. He doesn't wake her up any more and expect her to laugh at some joke or story he heard at the club.

ORIGIN OF HERE'S HOW.

The Happy Little Phrase Was Brought East by Army Officers.

A party of men sat around a table in the Gibson house cafe the other day, and, the Cincinnati "Tribune" says, when it came time to drink, the gentleman who was doing the honors said: "Well, here's how," and all responded with a tap of the glasses on the table and raised them to lips to drain contents in convivial companionship.

"That is something I have often wondered about," said one of the party. "Where in the world does that expression come from? I've drunk that toast, if it can be called one, a hundred times, but I never could see any sense to it."

One of the gentlemen, an officer from Ft. Thomas, explained the origin of "Here's how." It is an army phrase which has become popular with civilians, and if you ever see army officers drink together you are always sure to hear them say "Here's how." When the Indians wish to express approval or pleasure at a council or on any serious occasion a chorus of "Hows" goes up. The army officers in the west got in the habit of saying "How" as a joke when they were pleased, and the thing which they were most often pleased with was a drink with good companions. They brought the catchy little phrase with them when they came east, and any day it may be heard a dozen times in a half hour at any well-patronized bar.

A DIPLOMATIC HASH.

By F. C. Philips.

Lady Whichels was thinking. A letter lay in her lap, and her correspondent was her son—not the baronet, but his brother Bertie—who had written to say that he meant to run down to see her the same evening.

She knew what he was coming for perfectly well; rumors of his infatuation had already reached her. He was coming to tell her that he was engaged to marry Miss Daisy Dornton, who sang for a couple of pounds a week in the chorus of the Coronet theater. Lady Whichels groaned, and her lips were pursed in annoyance.

"Your brother is an idiot, Philip," she said sharply to a young man who entered the room a moment later. 'He is the worst kind of an idiot—for he is not only idiotic; he is pig-headed."

Sir Philip Whichels twirled his mustache and grinned.

"Has the climax arrived?" he asked. "What is the matter?"

"Bertie will be with us to-day. He 'wants to see me on a matter of importance.' The matter is, of course, that he has proposed to that creature, and has been accepted, and now he is coming to try and gain my consent."

"Well," said the baronet, "and shall you give it? They say she is a very ladylike girl—thoroughly respectable. Lives with her mother, and all that sort of thing. Her papa, I believe, kept quite a large drapery shop in Bermondsey. Bertie might easily have done worse—not being overburdened with brains."

"You need not joke," said his mother; "it is not a joking matter. Have you ever seen the girl?"

"I suppose I have seen her on the stage, but her name does not figure in the program, you know, and I didn't identify her. She is simply one of a crowd of damsels who troop on and off in a pose. I have never seen her outside the theater, if that is what you mean."

"That is what I did mean. So her father was a linen draper, and Bertie wishes to make her his wife. Really, this is horrible. It only remains for you to fall in love with a barmaid, Philip, to complete my happiness."

"Oh, I?" said Philip. "I'm not a marrying man, mother."

Lady Whichels laid her hand on his arm and smiled. He was not a marrying man, and she was glad to feel it. A very good sort, the widow, but human, like the rest of us, and it was impossible for her to avoid reflecting sometimes in the small hours, when she could not sleep, how painful a change in her position the marriage of her elder son would make. Compared to a catastrophe like that, the scandal threatened by the folly of Bertie was a bagatelle.

She laid her hand on his arm and smiled.

"Advise me, Philip," she said, "how to bring this ninny to his senses."

"I'm sure I don't know what you can do," Sir Philip replied. "If you bully him he'll marry her to-morrow. If you cajole him, he'll try to bully you. I don't see what you can do, upon my soul. It is a cul-de-sac."

The lady, however, was not disposed to be beaten so easily. It was 10 o'clock, and the fiance might be expected at the Firs by the express which reached Tareegates at 4:15. She had six hours for meditation, and in six hours an idea might occur to her. The "post" lay on the table beside her, unheeded, and, beating a devil's tatoo on her dress, she sat staring out at the lawn with puckered brows. The baronet, meanwhile, had lounged out into the kennels, and presently she uttered an exclamation, and dispatched a servant to fetch him.

"Philip," she exclaimed, "I have a solution at last. The Miss—Miss Dornton is, of course, impossible. There can be no question about that. It is only necessary to make Bertie see it."

Philip, who had been amusing himself outside, and did not relish having been brought in so summarily, murmured something to the effect that to "make him see it" was the original difficulty.

"I know all that," said Lady Whichels impatiently, "but I know also how to do it now. She is, of course, gauche, awkward and as ignorant as she can be. He has seen her with the glamour of the footlights on her, and in the poky little lodgings where she lives. Now he shall see her here! I shall invite her down to stay with us, and ask a lot of people to meet her. Bertie is not brilliant, but he is as sensitive as a girl. When Miss Dornton has committed half a dozen solecisms, and he feels that people are ridiculing her, he will be as anxious to break his engagement off as I am to see it broken."

"By Jove!" said Philip, "you ought to have been a diplomatist, mother."

"It is good, isn't it?" said Lady Whichels complacently. "I felt there must be a way out, and now I've found it. I think your brother will be rather astonished by my reception of his news this afternoon. Let us have luncheon."

He arrived—the young man who had projected the mesalliance—at the hour expected; he certainly was astonished at his mother's demeanor.

He had looked for remonstrances, tears and threats, and been doggedly prepared for all. Instead of these he was met with smiles and cordiality. He could not understand it.

"I had heard something of the matter," said the widow. "Well, it is a democratic age, and if you yourself are satisfied nobody has any right to complain. Her father was a linen-draper, I believe, and her mother is quite a respectable person, who lets, or lives in, lodgings?"

"Er—they are living in apartments, yes," said Bertie. "But—er—she is charming. I am sure you can trust my taste."

"Emphatically I can, and I am not going to be so absurd as to raise any objections, my dear boy. You want to marry Miss Dornton—marry her. You have my full and free consent, and I should like to be introduced to her, too. When shall I see her?"

"I really don't know," stammered the boy; "whenever you like." The question was so entirely unexpected that he was almost speechless.

"Well, the best way will be to ask her down here for two or three weeks. Can she come?"

"It could be arranged—oh, yes! She is at the theater every night, but I want her to leave the stage and—oh, yes, she could come as soon as you please."

"Then I will write and ask her for the beginning of next month," said Lady Whichels, conclusively. "And now you must tell me all about it, and how nobody ever loved a girl so madly before in all the world."

She passed one of her smooth plump hands over his hair as she spoke, and kissed him on the cheek. It was odd, but in the absence of the anticipated opposition, Bertie did not feel quite so fierce a joy in his engagement. It was, he could not de fine the sensation—it was a trifle flatter than it had been.

Lady Whichels dispatched her charming letter to her prospective daughter-in-law on the morrow, and on the day after came the answer, thanking Bertie's mother for her kindness, and gladly accepting the invitation.

"It is splendid, Philip," said the old diplomatist triumphantly. "I can never congratulate myself enough! I am asking everybody to meet the creature—I shall positively fill the house, and with women especially. If Bertie's face isn't crimson with mortification before his fiance has been with us 24 hours, you may call me as great a goose as he."

She wrote her notes, and a crowd of friends accepted; and so the days went by until a full drawing-room sat on tenter hooks one afternoon awaiting Miss Dornton's entrance.

The clock on the mantleshelf had tinkled the hour of 4. The dogcart, with Bertie driving, had long gone to the station, Lady Whichels glanced at the baronet, and smiled. The baronet pulled his mustache, and inwardly reflected that, ass as his brother was, all this was a trifle rough on him. The company sipping their tea, and nibbling petits fours and muffins, struggled ineffectually to conceal their curiosity and impatience. Then there was the sound of wheels on the drive, and everybody fixed a pair of eager eyes upon the door.

It opened, and Miss Dornton came in, and advanced to be presented to her hostess. Lady Whichels started, and the baronet's eyebrows went up. Nothing could have been quieter or in better taste than the manner of the girl who crossed the big room under an ordeal which might have shaken the composure of a society belle of half a dozen seasons. Her costume, too, was perfect, and her words, when spoken, were all that the most fastidious could have desired. Moreover, she was not pretty, but beautiful—the most beautiful girl present. There was no good disguising the fact—if Miss Dornton's first appearance was to be taken as typical of Miss Dornton, Lady Whichels's plot had failed.

That night, when she sat in her dressing-room before the fire, talking to her favorite son, the widow came nearer to crying than she had done for years.

"She isn't farouche at all, Philip," she mattered disconsolately; "she is—preposterous as it sounds when I admit it—she is really good style. Where does she get it from—the daughter of a linen draper? It is awful! They imitate our clothes, these people, and our phrases; and now they even manage to acquire our style. Nothing is left to us; nothing."

"She is a very charming girl," said the baronet; "that is the truth. What on earth she saw in Bertie beats me!"

"Philip!"

"Well, I am bound to say it."

"But—but, don't you understand the hideousness of what you say? We asked this girl here to disgust him with her, and now you are actually considering whether she may not be too good for him. Oh, I shall go mad with aggravation!"

"I don't see that you have any chance of preventing the marriage now, at any rate," he observed, after a pause. She won't call me 'Sir Whichels,' or come down to luncheon in gloves, or make herself ridiculous at all, I fancy. You had better put a good face on it, and let Bertie think you were sincere from the beginning. In fact, you'll have to do so—there is nothing else for it."

"Leave me—let me go to bed!" said Lady Whichels, tartly. "I am too angry to sit up; and to talk about it makes me feel worse. Good night."

But just after Miss Dornton's visit came to a termination she had cause to feel worse still, for something horrible had happened. It began——. Where did it begin? It matured in the smoking room one evening; it culminated in Lady Whichels's dressing room at 9 o'clock one ghastly morning when she was half dead with misery and sleep.

For 10 days Bertie had been feeling less sure of himself than he had done. Opposition was the breath of life to him, and, with the course of true love running perfectly smooth, he began to ask himself whether it was true love after all.

In the meantime the baronet's first impression of his brother's fiancee had been more than confirmed, and, fickle on the young lady's part as it may look, she appeared to find more pleasure in Sir Philip's society than in Bertie's.

Well, one night when the brothers were alone together in the smoking room, the younger man unbosomed himself. He told the baronet that his engagement had been a mistake, and wished to goodness that he had never blundered into it. Sir Philip, who had been mixing himself a whisky and potash, dropped the glass, which shivered into 50 pieces in the Abbotsford stove. As a man not given to dropping things, the accident was noteworthy, and suggested that his nerves were not properly under control.

"You'll have treated the girl damned badly," he said, sharply.

"You think that I ought to marry her?"

"I think that you oughtn't to have asked her if you weren't sure of yourself? What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to jilt her," said Bertie, sulkily. "that's what I'm going to do—and I don't fancy it will break her heart, either. I don't believe she likes me as much as she did, Philip."

"A good thing for her if she doesn't!" opined the other.

"I dare say. Anyhow, she leaves us to-morrow morning, and I shall write to her rooms in town, saying I feel that I made a mistake, and—and—that it had better end.

"If she wants a check, I dare say my mother"——

"Oh, don't be such a confounded young cad!" exclaimed Philip. " A check!"

"You seem to have a very wonderful opinion of Miss Dornton? I wonder you don't marry her yourself."

"Perhaps I may. If I get the chance of asking her and she will have me," answered the baronet. "When you have written your elegant epistle, let me know. Now I'm going to turn in."

It was on the morning of the next day but one that Sir Philip, who had spent the previous afternoon in London, disturbed his mother's repose in the fashion alluded to. He told her that he was going to be married. Lady Whichels, wrapped in a dressing gown, listened to him with ashen cheeks.

"To Miss Dornton, mother. Bertie has jilted her, and I proposed yesterday. I don't suppose you'll be pleased, but she is the nicest girl I ever met in my life, and I mean to make her 'Lady Whichels.'"

"Bertie has jilted her," gasped the widow. "And you—you?"——

"Yes; even I! Last month I scoffed, today I fall; perhaps it is a judgment on me. Perhaps it is a judgment on you for plotting her downfall as you did. I certainly should not have had the opportunity of falling in love with her if you hadn't. Anyhow, I worship the ground she walks on, and we are engaged."

And what is more, he married her, a fact from which an interesting moral may be drawn by ladies who fancy their abilities for diplomacy. The deposed dowager never forgave him, nor herself, and when she reflects that it was all entirely due to her own brilliant interference, she feels there are certain emotions which language is wholly inadequate to convey.—The Madame.

CALLED BACK.

1. Johnnie—I'm tired of that feller's stoppin' at the winder fer chin with my sister every mornin'.

2. Mr. Ryder—Well, goodbye, dear. Business before pleasure, you know, so I must be off.

3. And he was off in short order.

MAN MADE BY HIS FOOD.

Diet Held to Be Responsible for National Traits.

It is a well-known fact, "Demorest's Magazine" says, that certain kinds of food affect a man mentally, morally and physically. Scotchmen aver that their oatmeal "parritch" makes their men brave and brawny, their women blithesome and bonny, and their whole nation pious. A professor of physiology declares that the inferiority of the Celts is owing to their universal use of the potato as a staple article of food. "No man," he affirms, "can live on potatoes and amount to anything." If the Irish are deficient in some things, no one can deny that they are warm-hearted, generous and proverbially witty; and if to the inherent virtues of the potato is due the development of these qualities, then the potato is not to be despised as an article of diet.

The Englishman, through generations of roast-beef eating, has absorbed many of the qualities of the viand he loves so well. He is stubborn, opinionated, self-assertive, and a good fighter. His intellect, like his beer, is both strong and heavy; sometimes, perhaps a little bitter, and someones a little vapid, like a long-kept sample of his favorite beverage. The Chinese diet has been changeless for centuries, and so has their civilization. Not alone has the Chinese mind become stagnant through a monotonous diet, but possibly we may attribute the beady eyes and the peculiar growth of the Chinese hair, and its arrangement for a prolonged subsistence on the rodent. The French are noted for their nimble legs and their long tongues; can it be the result of much feasting on the agile frog?

The Americans, having access to all the good things of the earth, ought to produce the most perfect people of any country; but even here the favorite dish leaves its trace on its devotees. Fish is a popular dish with New Yorkers; and does not the stream of humanity that flows up and down Broadway remind one of the restless waters in the ocean, that dart hereand there, alert, active, ready to seize at anything that promises gain? The Philadelphian is tranquil, sober, mild; and so is the terrapin that he dotes upon. "So much a long communion tends to make us what we are," that even brown bread and baked beans have had a decided influence on the inhabitants of the Hub.

It is rather humiliating to admit that not only one's mental and moral state depends on the state of the stomach, and what it feeds upon, but that the immortal spark of life itself is kept alive by the gross elements of food. To illustrate one of the most powerful fables. Aesop, the Greek fabulist, makes use of the fact that all the functions of the body are dependent on the digestive organs. The shrewd observer of mankind may not have been the first to discover that the stomach is, in one sense, the controlling organ of the body, but he was the first to put it into words.

A CHANGE OF VIEW.

Prepared for Death and Found an Object in Life.

He entered the doctor's office hastily, but the Detroit "News" says there was no evidence of excitement in his manner. His haste was that of a busy man intent upon getting through with a conference without unnecessary delay, and in no way suggested any great emergency.

"Doc, I want an antidote for arsenic," he said calmly, but still with the suggestion of haste.

"For yourself?" asked the doctor with some surprise.

"Yes; you see it's this way: Ten minutes ago there wasn't a thing in the world for me to live for. I was broke and in bad health, and no prospects anywhere. Well, I took a couple of grains of arsenic, and hadn't more than swallowed it when I got a telegram that my uncle in New Jersey had died and left me $200,000. I'd like to get that money; can you help me out?"

The visitor had lighted a cigarette while he spoke and placed his feet on the table. The doctor was hustling about for the needed remedy and soon returned with it in a glass.

"Here, take this," he said, excitedly.

The stranger looked at the medicine as a connoisseur might lavish tender affection on a glass of fine old wine, and said:

"Funny thing, ain't it, Doc? It isn't often that a glass of dope stands between a man and a loss of $200,000. But I reckon that's just about what this one is worth. Don't look that valuable, does it?"

And he drank the potion calmly. A few minutes later he was lying on the couch in the inner office in agony. But he didn't die, and yesterday he went east to claim his estate.

DESERTED FORTY-TWO TIMES.

The Long Suffering of a Mismated Wisconsin Couple.

The Monroe county court has appointed a guardian for the estate of Isaac Brewer, of Stroudsburg, says the Janesville (Wis.) "Record." This is the climax of a strange career. He and his wife, Alice, have had ups and downs with the most alarming frequency during the 22 years of their married life. In that time the wife has, it is asserted, deserted her husband 42 times. Forty-one times Isaac was able to coax or hire his better half to return home; but the forty-second time she refused, and she is now living with her daughter. They would have a slight disagreement, and the wife would leave home. Perhaps she would be absent several days, and then Brewer would go in search of her. The twenty-third disappearance was caused by a custard pie, and it cost the husband $200 in cash and the deed of a house to get his wife back. It seems their tastes differed as to custard pie, the husband seeming to have peculiar ideas about its make-up. Now the wife says she cannot be hired to go back home, and a guardian has been appointed.

Minus Wisdom.

"A word is enough for the wise"
Is a proverb that tells us no lies;
Which is why to a jury, they say,
A lawyer must talk half a day.

—Judge.

BITS OF VERSE.

I'll Fill This Cup.

I fill this cup to one made up
Of loveliness alone;
A woman, of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon;
To whom the better elements
And kindly stars have given
A form so fair, that, like the air,
'Tis less of earth than heaven.

Her very tone is music's own,
Like those of morning birds
And something more than melody
Dwells ever in her words;
The coinage of her heart are they,
And from her lips each flows
As one may see the burden'd bee
Forth issue from the rose.

Affections are as thoughts to her,
The measures of her hours,
Her feelings have the fragrancy,
The freshness of young flowers;
And lovely passions, changing oft,
So fill her, she appears
The image of themselves by turns—
The idol of past years!

Of her bright face one glance will trace
A picture on the brain,
And of her voice in echoing hearts
A sound must long remain;
But memary, such as mine of her,
So very much endears,
When death is nigh my latest sigh
Will not be life's, but her's.

I filled this cup to one made up
Of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon—
Her health! and would on earth there stood
Some more of such a frame,
That life might all be poetry,
And weariness a name.

—Buffalo Express.

When Betty Mounts Her Wheel.

When bonny Betty mounts her wheel
And skims along the highway,
She is a sight of beauty real
On street and lane and by-way.

Her trim attire, her jaunty cap,
Her laughter-loving glances
Are tempting; and her cheek's a trap
Wherein a dimple dances.

So sweet she seems that e'en the air
To stay her makes resistance;
But lo, a flash of burnished hair,
And Betty's in the distance!

Fain would I leave my dullard coil,
My reading and my writing,
To follow through whatever toil
A vision so inviting.

My mind, however, calm its bent
Among my books abiding,
Is always roused to discontent
When bonny Betty's riding.

And to the window swift I spring,
Heedless of volumes falling,
Heedless of ink or anything,
My heart with hunger calling;

For Betty's young and Betty's fair,
And lithe and full of graces;
One needs be nimble as a hare
To follow Betty's paces.

And so I look with envy keen
To see her swiftly flying.
For I am fifty, she sixteen,
And there the trouble's lying!

—J. MORGAN SILL.

The Liberty Bell's Trip to Atlanta.

As you southward go, O Liberty Bell,
With your dust and rust and your muffled knell,
Ring out the story you know so well,
The story of long ago.

Ring out the song of Marion's men,
Ring out the songs of the old time, when
New England and Virginia then
Together faced weal and woe.

'Twas little you knew, dear Liberty Bell,
In your quiet retreat and your sheltered cell,
Of the later strife, where brothers fell,
In that four years' tempest of shot and shell,
Not so very long ago.

No, you know only the old-time song
Of Warren and Jasper and all the throng
That answered your call in the struggle with wrong,
When you were a clear-voiced, bright young gong,
In those days of long ago.

Take us back in thought, O Liberty Bell,
With your dust and rust and your muffled knell,
Back to the times you remember well;
North and South will hearken, while you tell
Your story of long ago.

C. P. RUGER.

HEAVY BEAR PRESSURE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADERS SOLD AND PRICES TENDED DOWNWARD.

READING SHARES DUMPED.

General Electric Declined and Erie Telegraph Advanced.

CLOSE WAS WEAK AND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The stock market was subjected to both heavy bear pressure and to liquidation by actual holders and owners of shares. London continued a heavy seller, its operations including all of the international list. The volume of business was the largest recorded for some time past and the course of prices was steadily downward, except when relieved by the covering operations of the bears.

Reading securities were thrown on the assumption by the street of the practical correctness in all essentials of the reported unofficial outlines of the reorganization plan for reorganization of the property. Members of the reorganization committee who were interviewed on the subject by a representative of the Associated Press declared that the plan had not been formally ratified by the committee and that a modification of the various provisions might yet be made. They were unwilling to confirm or deny the details that have obtained credit in financial circles. Later in the day the banking interests prominently associated with the rehabilitation of the Reading property were reported heavy buyers of the securities at the lower points. All the shares of the receivership companies sympathetically declined.

The continued hardening tendency of the foreign exchange market was the subject of unfavorable comment. The same influences that have been operative against most of the industrials were excited to-day and the most of for retreation. In extent of dealings the railroad shares took first place. The leaders were Burlington, Reading, St. Paul and Atchison. In the industrial group Sugar and to a less extent Electric were most conspicuous. The last mentioned, under special pressure by the bears, scored an exceptional decline of 3¼ per cent.

The opening was animated and weak, with the coalers and industrials under the hammer. A brief recovery occurred early and was succeeded by irregularity at the end of the first hour, running into general heaviness by midday, when the lowest prices of the day were made. In the recessions the grangers, coalers, industrials and southwestern shares were most conspicuous. The extreme loss was in General Electric, as noted elsewhere.

About 1:30 the market rallied on large covering transactions, and recoveries from the low points established were extending to 2¼ per cent in Tobacco, Colorado Fuel and Sugar. Delaware & Hudson rose 1¾ and Pacific Mail 1⅝ per cent. In the specialties Erie Telegraph advanced 1¾ per cent against 5⅞ at the close of yesterday, making a complete recovery from the 17 per cent decline manipulated in the two days.

In the last half hour reports of declines in prices of securities at the leading European bourses, attributed to apprehension of acute political disturbances and partly to the mining share speculation abroad, caused losses in the list, exclusive of a further set back in several of the leading shares. The market closed irregularly weak, with net declines ranging uv to 3 per cent in General Electric.

There was a substantial increase in the volume of business in railway and miscellaneous securities to-day, the dealings aggregating $1,978,000. The Reading bonds were the features of the speculation. These issues broke sharply under the pressure and on the inaccuracy of the reported details of the impending plan of the reorganization of the property. These reports lack official confirmation. A sharp rally in the bonds later in the day was attributed to support from powerful interests identified with the reorganization.

The market in general was weak in the early dealings, but responded in the late dealings to the improved tone of the stock specialties. The net result of the day's operation was general losses extending to 2 per cent in St. Louis & San Francisco general 1s and Ann Arbor first 4s, when issued. New York & Rockaway Beach firsts were conspicuous for a gain of 5½ per cent.

Governments were dealt in to the extent of $10,000. In state bonds $1,000 North Carolina 6s changed hands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The "Evening Post's" financial cablegram: The situation in the east depressed all the markets to-day, consols included. The fortnightly settlement was concluded. Two small failures were announced, one, it is said, with a serious liability in Amsterdam. There are rumors to-night of a more serious difficulty through the failure of a remittance of funds from Paris to settle arbitrage transactions. The difficulty may possibly be got over, but meantime it helps depress Americans. Americans were flat. A feature was a further sharp drop in Turkish stocks. A semi-panic is reported on the Constantinople markets.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproull & Co., No. 79 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Close last.
A., T. & S. F....	19½	19½	18¼	18¼	19¾
Am. Cot. Oil Co..	....	....	....	21¼	22
do. pref.....	....	....	....	....	....
Am. S. Ref. Co..	101⅝	101	100¼	100¼	101½
do. pref.....	99¼	99¼	99¼	99	99¾
Am. Tobacco Co.	88¾	91	88¾	89¼	90
Balto. & Ohio....	69	69	69	69½	69½
Can. Southern....	55	55¼	54¾	54¾	55
Canadian Pacific.	....	....	....	....	58
Chic. G. Tr. Rcts.	68¼	67¾	65¼	67	68¾
C., B. & Q.....	84¾	85	83¾	83¾	85
C., R. I. & P....	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	73¾
Con. Gas.....	147¾	148¼	147½	148	147¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	42	40	41¾	41	42
Ches. & Ohio.....	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	19
D., L. & W.....	....	....	....	164	165
Del. & Hud.....	131	131¾	130	130	131¾
D. & C. F. Co....	22¾	23	22¼	22¾	22¾
Erie	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	13
Gen. Electric....	32¾	32¾	29¾	30¼	33¼
Illinois Central..	....	....	....	....	99½
L. S. & M. S....	150	150	150	149½	150
L. E. & W.....	22	23	22	22	23
do. pref.....	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	76
Louis. & Nash....	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	58¾
Michigan Central.	....	....	....	....	....
Manhat. Con.....	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	106¼
Missouri Pacific..	32¾	32¾	30¾	31¾	32¾
Nat. Lead Co.....	32½	32½	29¾	31½	32¾
do. pref.....	99	99	99	99	100
N. Y. Central.....	....	....	....	....	100
N. Y. & N. E.....	....	....	....	....	54½
N. J. Central.....	109	109¼	108	109	109
N. Y., C. & W....	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
Nor. & Western....	18¾	....	....	18¾	18¾
do. pref.....	....	....	....	....	....
Northwest.....	105¾	105½	104¾	105¼	106
Northern Pacific..	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
do. pref.....	17	17¼	16¾	17	17¾
North Am. Co....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Omaha	43¾	42¾	42	42¾	43¾
Pacific Mail.....	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Pullman Car Co..	171	171	171	169	171
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	17	17¼
do. pref.....	....	....	....	76	77
Reading.....	14¾	14¾	13	14¾	14¾
Rock Island.....	114	114	113¾	113¾	113¾
Southern Ry.....	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
do. pref.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
St. Paul.....	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾	75¾
do. pref.....	....	....	....	126	126
Tenn. C. & I.....	37¾	37¾	36½	36¾	37¾
Texas & Pacific...	9¼	9¼	8¾	....	9¼
Union Pacific.....	12¾	12¾	12	12	12¾
U. S. Rubber Co..	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	30¾
do. pref.....	....	....	....	92¾	92¾
U. S. Leather Co..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
do. pref.....	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¾
U. S. Leather pfd.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
do. pref.....	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Wabash Pfd.....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
do. pref.....	31	31	30¾	30¾	31¼
W. U. Tel. Co.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
W. & L. E.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
do. pref.....	44¾	44	43	43	44¾
Wisconsin Cent....	....	....	....	....	....

Published by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange. Commission orders executed at the N. Y. stock exchange.

U. S. 2s, reg.....	114½	U. P. 1sts of '96..	109½		
do. 2s, coup.....	114½	do. 4s, reg.....	97¾		
do. 4s, reg.....	122¾	do. 4s, coup.....	98¼		
do. 5s, reg.....	113¾	do. 5s, reg.....	107¾		
do. 5s, coup.....	113¾	do. 6s, reg.....	104¾		
do. new 4s, reg..	125¾	do. 6s, coup.....	104¾		
do. new 4s, coup.	125¾	do. 6s, 5-20s.....	102		
Pacific 6s of '95..	102¾	M. K. & T. 1st 4s.	86¾		
Ala., Class A.....	106	M. K. & T. 2d 4s..	65¾		
do. Class B.....	*106	do. assented 4s..	63		
do. Class C.....	*100	Mutual Union 6s..	*114		
do. Currency..	*100	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	123		
La. new con. 4s..	98¾	North. Pac. 1sts..	117¾		
Missouri 6s.....	*100	do. 2ds.....	113¾		
N. Carolina 6s....	*104	Northw. consols..	142		
do. 4s.....	*104½	do. S. F. deben..	112¾		
S. Car. non-fund.	1	N. Y. Cent. 1sts..	109¾		
Tenn. new set 6s.	81	St. Paul con. 6s..	129		
do. 5s.....	*60	do. C. & P. W. 1sts	115¾		
do. old 6s.....	*62	St. L. & I. M. gs..	85		
Va. Centuries.....	62	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s	*107		
do. deferred.....	4	Texas P. 1sts.....	90		
Atchison 4s.....	78½	do. 2ds.....	37		
do. Second A..	30½	U. P. lsts of '96..	109¾		

*Bid.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 364,961 shares, including:

Am. Sugar.....	49,300	N. P. pref.....	5,300
Am. Tobacco.....	14,000	Northwest	3,200
Atchison	23,400	Pacific Mail.....	5,000
Burlington.....	39,800	Reading	14,600
Ches. & Ohio.....	3,400	Rock Island.....	8,400
Chicago Gas.....	9,100	St. Paul.....	31,400
D. & R. G. pref.	7,400	Southern R. R..	8,300
D. & C. F. Co....	7,900	do. pref.....	7,200
General Electric..	10,200	Tenn. C. & I....	15,800
K. & T. pref....	7,100	U.S.Leather pfd.	7,100
Louis. & Nash....	5,400	Wabash pref.....	9,700
Missouri Pacific..	12,400	West. Union.....	5,200
N. J. Central....	3,100		

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F.....	18½	Illinois Steel.....	77½
Am. Sugar.....	102¼	Mexican Central..	11½
do. pref.....	110	Old Colony.....	183
Bay State Gas....	1½	Ore. Short Line..	9
Bell Telephone...	201	Rubber	39
Boston & Albany	208	San Diego.....	4
Boston & Maine..	176	Union Pacific....	11⅞
C., B. & Q.....	83¾	West End.....	68
Edison El., Ill...	145	do. pref.....	90½
Fitchburg pref...	92½	West. Electric...	94
General Electric..	28¾	do. pref.....	55
do. pref.....	65		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent...	55⅞	56¼	Elec. Trac...	65	65¾
Leh. Valley..	41	41¾	Peoples Tr...	58	58½
Leh. Nav.....	48	48½	United Cos..	86¾	87
Mot. Trac.....104		105	C. Tr. N. J..	28	28¼
Trac.....	75¾	75½	Storage	54¾	55¼
Ind. Trac.....	53	55			

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
West. Chicago St. Ry..	123⅝	124¼	123⅜	124
North Chicago St. Ry..	286	286	280	286
Chicago Edison El. R....	275	275	270	275
Alley "L".....	84	84	84	84
Diamond Match Co.....	127	127¼	127	127

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Active, but Closed Lower in Liquidation—Corn Quiet, Oats Slow and Provisions Stronger.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Wheat ruled fairly active to-day, 7c lower than the close last night, but reacted some. The principal cause of the decline was the light rains reported in some important sections of the winter wheat belt, and the flattering prospects that they will be followed by snow.

The early cables did not show much change, although apparently inclined to weakness, but the northwestern receipts were heavy—1,228 cars, against 936 cars the same day last week, and 1,000 cars the same day last year. This, with the prospect of rain, started free liquidation and short selling, under which the trend was downward. New York, which started to liquidate yesterday, continued the process to-day, and the pressure became too great for the market to stand, especially as there was heavy local liquidation in addition to the New York selling. The market got little support at any time, and such buying as was done was mainly to cover shorts, when the profit was satisfactory. December opened at 68⅝c, closing figure yesterday, but declined gradually, and before noon had reached 58⅝c, but reacted to 59⅝c by noon. During the last hour the market turned weak again, and sold off 2c more.

Corn was quiet and unchanged during the early part of the session, but had a little bulge later, on the indications of wet weather, which might interfere with the receipts. This made the nearby futures strong, and May was slightly affected by sympathy. November sold up to 29⅝c and May to 29¾c, closing ⅛c from the top.

Oats were slow, but held steady; the current receipts are rapidly falling off. May kept at 20⅝@20¼c.

Hog products stronger on the better prices of live hogs at the yards.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour in fair demand; No. 3 spring wheat, 56@58½c; No. 2 spring wheat, 56@58¾c; No. 2 red, 58¾@62¼c; No. 2 corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 18¼c; No. 2 white, 20@20¼c; No. 3 white, 18¾@19½c; No. 2 rye, 37½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 97@98c; No. 4, 256@28c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; prime timothy seed, $3 60; mess pork, per barrel, $8 05@8 12½; lard, per 100 pounds, $3 57½@3 60; short ribs sides (loose) $4 40@4 45; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4 75@4 87½; short clear sides (boxed), $4 75@4 87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22; sugars unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 462,000 bushels; corn, 333,600 bushels; oats, 588,000 bushels; rye, 18,000 bushels; barley, 185,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 58,000 bushels; corn, 342,000 bushels; oats, 262,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 55,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, oil and provisions, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles & Months.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
October	....	....	....	57⅜
December	59⅝	59⅝	58¾	58¾
May	63¾	63¾	63	63
Corn—				
October	29⅞	30¼	29⅝	30
November	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
December	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
May	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
Oats—				
October	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
December	18¾	18¾	18¼	18½
May	21¾	20	20⅞	20⅞
Pork—				
October				$ 8 05
December	$ 8 12	$ 8 15	$ 8 12	8 12
January	9 02	9 12	9 00	9 10
May	9 30	9 40	9 30	9 40
Lard—				
October	....	....	....	5 52
November	5 47	5 52	5 47	5 52
January	5 62	5 67	5 62	5 67
May	5 82	5 89	5 82	5 87
Short Ribs—				
October	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40
November	4 37	4 40	4 37	4 40
January	4 52	4 57	4 52	4 57
May	4 72	4 80	4 72	4 80

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 346 cars; corn, 254 cars; oats, 198 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 435 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 259 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

Wool.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The "American Wool and Cotton Reporter" will say to-morrow that this has been a comparatively inactive week so far as most kinds of wool that have recently been selling in larger quantities are concerned. The period, though quiet, has had two wholesome features. One has been the purchasing by small users of stocks, who have been in very frequently for some time past; another has been the presence in the market of manufacturers, who were looking this week for specific stock to answer immediate needs. The grand total of sales is larger than would be anticipated by one who has observed the quiet exterior aspect of the market. The trend of inquiry has been toward fine and fine medium wool of all sections. Prices are steady for good wool.

Carpet wools are evincing a certain improvement upon their status of three weeks ago. We note an advance in the prices of Aleppo, Bagdad, Khorassan, Scotch wool and camel's hair. The aggregate of sales of all kinds in Boston, New York and Philadelphia is 6,346,300 pounds, of which 3,776,-700 pounds were domestic, and 2,569,600 were foreign. The total sales in the three markets a week earlier amounted to 8,576,000 pounds.

In Boston the demand during the week has been first for fine, then for half-blood, afterward for ¾ blood, with little attention paid to ¼ bloods; prices rule the same as last week. Fine and fine medium territories are attracting much attention in keeping with the general demand for all of these grades. Carpet wools are in better request than for some time previously. The sales of the week amount to 2,352,000 pounds domestic and 1,068,000 foreign, a total of 3,388,000 pounds, against 4,470,650 for the previous week, and a total of 2,292,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1895, amount to 174,944,720 pounds, against 122,-726,585 pounds a year ago.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Consols for money, 107⅛@16; do. for the account, 107⅛; Canadian Pacific, 59½; Erie, 12⅝; Erie seconds, 78; Illinois Central, 101¾; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 77½; New York Central, 102½; Pennsylvania, 57½; Reading, 7⅞; Michigan Central, new 4s, 125; Bar silver, 31¾d per ounce. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, ¾ per cent; for three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 266.30; Madrid, 16.00; Lisbon, 24½; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106.47½; Vienna, 102.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20m 42½ pfgs.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Three per cent rentes 100f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks.

Pittsburg Bonds Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Allegheny Valley 7 3-10s coup., 103; do. coup., 123½; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis reg. coup., 114¼; do. coup., 114¾; Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg branch, coup., 102; do. do. coup., 102; Western New York & Pennsylvania trust certificates, 78⅜.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

The Market Was Dull but Somewhat Broader—Central Traction Took a Tumble and Phillie Closed Weak.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

The local stock market opened dull and inclined to weakness this morning. Trading was fair on the initial call, and a moderate amount of business was done on the other two calls. The only feature in which the market differed from those of recent days was that it was a little broader, more than the usual number of shares being traded in. The sales to-day aggregated 583 shares of stock and $5,000 bonds.

In the natural gas group, Chartiers gas was traded in to a small extent at 7½. On the last call it was offered a fraction lower. Phillie was weak, closed lower at 14⅝ bid, and two trades were made in it at 14¾. Wheeling gas was offered at 17½, but there was no demand.

In the traction group the feature was the decline and selling of Central traction. It was held at 28 until the last call, when it was offered at 27¾, and 27 was bid. The bidder was surprised at getting 50 shares of the stock. The final bid was 26¾, but after the close of the last call 27 was bid. The friends of the stock showed no disposition to sustain it on security. Citizens traction was again offered at 57½, but there was no inquiry for it. Pleasant Valley did not change.

Birmingham traction was easy at the opening, and sold lower at 15, to the extent of 100 shares. After this transaction the stock recovered from the low point, sold a fraction higher, and finally closed at yesterday's last quotation—the market closing at 24¼, and the final bid was 24⅛. Manchester traction was unchanged at 40 asked.

In the railroad group Allegheny Valley preferred was sold at 11⅝, and the closing bid was 11⅜. Pittsburg Junction was offered at 32½, but no bids were made on it. Luster mining was sold at 11¾, and, while 12 was was asked for quotable lots, small lots were offered a shade off this price. Westinghouse electric preferred was weak, and offered down to 35½.

There was again some inquiry for Air Brake at 143, and it was offered at 146½. There was one transaction in the bank list, a block of Pittsburgh national stock at 340. In the bond list there was one trade, $5,000 Central traction 5s changing hands at 104 and interest. The market closed dull and barely steady.

The Boston "News Bureau" says: "The Westinghouse electric and manufacturing company is doing a large and increasing business at its new works, which are now in a completed condition. There were shipped from the works during the month of September an aggregate of nearly 25,-000 horse-power of electric generators and motors, varying from 1,500 horse-power down, a very large percentage of the remaining generators being of the multiphase type for the operation of Tesla motors, the use of which is being very rapidly extended in all directions. It is the general opinion that the Westinghouse electric company is now manufacturing at a cost greatly below that of its competitors, and that the management is taking advantage of this fact in actively pushing the trade. There have been a large number of railway people and other visitors inspecting the underground or button system, as they now call it, which is in constant use for the moving of loaded cars in and about the works. The first electric locomotive will shortly be received from the Baldwin locomotive works, and underground apparatus of sufficient capacity to handle the heaviest passenger trains is being installed, to further demonstrate the feasibility of the button system for the operation of switching engines in freight yards of standard railways. The officers of the Westinghouse electric company are unwilling to give any figures as to the financial results of operations in their new works, but it is learned that the net results are now on a basis of not far from a 12 per cent rate on all of its stock, though the company does not enjoy the full benefits to be derived from standardizing all of its apparatus, and the economies which follow a bringing of the product to the standard from and beyond the experimental stage.

For 100 shares of Air Brake 145 was bid, and for 50 shares 143.

Westinghouse electric second preferred was offered down to 35½ on the last call. B., K. & A. railway 6s were offered down from 90 to 88½, on the first call, and to 88 on the final call.

A block of 20 shares of Columbia national banks changed hands to-day at 145, the highest record price yet made.

On the final board a block of $5,000 Central traction bonds were offered at 104 and interest, but there was no demand for that amount.

After the close of the final call 40 shares of Luster were offered at 11⅞; for 100 Central traction, 25, and subsequently 27 was bid for Central traction.

The Citizens bank of McKeesport has purchased the Jackal property for $25,000. The lot is located on Fifth avenue, and fronts 25 feet.

Standard plate glass was offered on the first call at 17⅛, but there was no demand for it. Pittsburg plate glass was not mentioned.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday: 500 shares Thomas Evans pipe company, at 2½; 100 shares First national bank of Pittsburg, at 360; 10 shares Second national bank of Pittsburg, at 200; 10 shares Third national bank of Pittsburg, at 134; 25 shares First national bank of Allegheny, at 125; 6 shares Allegheny heating company, at 109½; 1,245 barrels of whisky, at $20,500 for the lot.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $83,081,483; gold reserve, $93,216,704.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Far. D. N.....	....	695	Luster Min..	11¾	12
City In.....	49	....	Mt. View....	....	25
Merman In..	60	....	Mon. Water..	....	99
Teutonia In.	52½	....	U. S. & S....	14	14¾
Afy. B. Gas	59	59¾	W. A. B. Co.	143	146½
C. Y. Gas....	7¼	7½	Wheeling....	....	101
P. N. G. & P.	12½	13½	U.S.G. com.	....	15¼
Phila. Co....	14⅝	14¾	BONDS.		
Wheel. Gas..	17	17½	Bir. Tr. 5s....	....	90
Cent. Trac...	26¾	27⅛	Duq. Tr. 5s..	....	102
Cit. Trac....	....	57½	B., K. & A. 6s.	....	88
P. V. Trac..	21	21¾	Cit. Tr. 5s..110	....	
Bir. Trac....	15¾	15⅞	Cent. Tr. 5s.105¼	....	
Duq. Trac..	34⅝	34½	P. V. Tr. 5s....	....	105½
Man. Trac....	11¾	12	Pitts. Junc....	....	....
N. V. Trac....	11¾	11¾	24 m. 6s.....100	....	....
Pitts. Junc....	....	32½			

The following sales were made:

First Call—10 shares Allegheny Gas at 59½; 20 shares Allegheny Gas at 59½; 20 shares Columbia national bank at 145; 50 shares Birmingham traction at 15; 50 shares Birmingham traction at 15; 10 shares Pittsburg national bank at 340; 50 shares Allegheny Valley preferred at 11⅝.

Second Call—8 shares Luster mining at 11¾; 100 shares Duquesne traction at 34¼; $5,000 Central traction 5s at 104.

Third Call—20 shares Philadelphia company at 14¾; 50 shares Philadelphia company at 14⅝; 25 shares Birmingham traction at 15¾; 50 shares Central traction at 27; 50 shares Central traction at 27.

MONETARY.

The local money market is active and firm, and there is a very good demand for discount. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,610,866 83
Yesterday's balances.....	391,531 50
Same day last week—	
Exchanges	$3,365,365 27
Balances	482,211 91
Same day last year—	
Exchanges	$2,321,404 07
Balances	410,393 24

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with a moderate business in bankers' bills at $4 883@4 89 for demand, and $4 87⅝@4 88 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4 88@4 88½, and $4 89@4 89½. Commercial bills, $4 87. Silver certificates, 68@68½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Clearings, $15,825,855. Business at the banks is quiet, but money rates firm at 5@5½ per cent for call loans, and 6@6½ per cent for commercial paper.

New York exchange, 5c discount.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Clearings, $103,-307,603; balances, $6,449,960.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Clearings, $15,073,745; balances, $1,706,258.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Clearings, $2,-388,875; balances, $393,215.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Bank clearings, $13,057,244; balances, $1,486,968.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Eggs steady; state and Pennsylvania, 20@22c; western fresh, 18@20c; receipts, 5,904 packages.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries, 14@21c; dairies, 9½@18c. Eggs firm at 17@18c. Cheese unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Butter steady; fancy western creamery, 22c. Eggs firm; fresh nearby, 21c; western, 19@20c. Cheese firm.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Santos strong; good average Santos, 15c; receipts, 18,000 bags; stock, 400,000 bags. Hamburg—Market quiet and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bags. Rio—Market strong; No. 7 Rio, 14½ for exchange, 16½; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 8,000 bags; for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 208,000 bags. Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, ruled easier under local pressure and in absence of speculative support, with the spot market also slow, and closed quiet at 5 points advance to 15 points decline; October, 15.00c; December, 14.90@14.95c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 15¾c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 18@18¾c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3½c; refined market steady.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Slow, Hogs Weak and Lower and Sheep Draggy.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 130 carloads, against 100 carloads last Monday. The supply was somewhat in excess of the demand, and the market ruled slow at a decline of 10 to 15 cents per cwt. from last week's prices. Stockers and good feeders were steady at $2 50@3 75 per cwt., according to quality and condition. Oxen and dry cows were slow sale at 25 cents per cwt. lower. Good, fresh cows were steady, but backward; springers not wanted. Receipts to-day light. Market slow at quotations:

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb.....	$ 5 00@ 5 15
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb.....	4 40@ 4 85
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb.....	4 15@ 4 40
Plain, 1,050 to 1,150 lb.....	3 75@ 4 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb.....	3 40@ 3 75
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb.....	3 00@ 3 25
Common, 700 to 900 lb.....	2 25@ 2 90
Rough fat cattle, 1,000 to 1,300 lb.....	2 50@ 2 90
Common to good fat oxen.....	1 75@ 3 75
Common to good fat bulls.....	1 50@ 3 00
Common to good fat cows.....	1 50@ 2 60
Heifers, 700 to 900 lb.....	2 75@ 3 15
Bologna cows, per head.....	25 00@45 00
Fresh cows and springers.....	15 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 40 double-deck loads. With large receipts in western market prices declined 10 cents per cwt. on all grades, but the market was fairly active at the decline. Receipts to-day, 8 double-deck loads. Market slow on all grades except prime light and pigs, and 10@15c per cwt. lower.

Prime medium weights..... $3 85@3 90
Best Yorkers..... 3 80@3 85
Heavy hogs..... 3 75@3 80
Common to fair Yorkers..... 3 70@3 80
Pigs..... 3 60@3 75
Good roughs..... 3 40@3 60
Piggy sows and stags..... 2 75@3 25

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 22 double-deck loads. The market ruled 10 cents per cwt. lower on all grades of sheep and lambs, but common and medium grades were barely steady at last week's prices. Receipts to-day, 3 double-deck loads. Market steady at quotations:

Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb..... $3 50@3 75
Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lb..... 2 70@3 00
Good wethers, 85 to 90 lb..... 2 35@2 60
Fair, mixed ewes and wethers, 70 to 80 lb..... 1 50@2 10
Common, 65 to 70 lb..... 1 00@1 25
Culls..... 1 00@1 25
Spring lambs..... 2 00@4 25
Veal calves..... 4 00@6 00
Heavy calves..... 2 00@3 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck: Cattle—2 head, 1,400 lb, $4 60; 1 head, 1,240 lb, $4 15; 25 head, 28,200 lb, $4 00; 17 head, 16,250 lb, $3 85; 16 head, 17,760 lb, $3 87½; 25 head, 25,790 lb, $3 75; 4 head, 3,960 lb, $3 50; 8 oxen, 11,350 lb, $3 35; 5 cattle, 4,590 lb, $3 25; 16 head, 12,030 lb, $3 10; 11 head, 8,060 lb, $3 00; 4 oxen, 5,930 lb, $3 00; 14 cattle, 9,500 lb, $2 85; 22 head, 12,720 lb, $2 35; 8 heifers, 4,960 lb, $2 60; 1 bull, 1,000 lb, $2 50; 1 cow, 1,060 lb, $2 50. Hogs—26 head, 7,520 lb, $4 12½; 330 head, 64,810 lb, $4 10; 205 head, 43,210 lb, $4 05; 317 head, 52,490 lb, $4 00; 456 head, 77,240 lb, $3 95. Sheep and Lambs—53 lambs, 4,980 lb, $4 90; 96 lambs, 8,480 lb, $3 50; 44 lambs, 2,450 lb, $3 20; 260 sheep, 22,280 lb, $2 80; 58 lambs, 3,210 lb, $2 75; 148 sheep, 12,940 lb, $2 65; 194 head, 15,500 lb, $2 15; 466 head, 33,660 lb, $2 10.

S. P. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—16 head, 14,710 lb, $2 85; 9 head, 7,170 lb, $4 60; 25 head, 15,520 lb, $2 80. Hogs—70 head, 14,610 lb, $4 00; 43 head, 7,010 lb, $3 90; 20 head, 10,170 lb, $4 05. Sheep—32 head, 2,380 lb, $3 75; 32 head, 2,560 lb, $3 50; 150 head, 3,180 lb, $3 35; 5 calves, 640 lb, $5 25.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—19 head, 25,110 lb, $4 35; 24 head, 21,350 lb, $3 75; 22 head, 24,060 lb, $3 40. Hogs—64 head, 11,-070 lb, $4 15; 64 head, 9,720

THE MINISTRY HAS RESIGNED.

SCANDAL OVER ALLEGED RAILWAY CORRUPTION BRINGS ON A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

NO CONFIDENCE IS VOTED.

EVERY OFFICER HANDS HIS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT FAURE, WHO ACCEPTS.

PANAMA CASE RECALLED.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The entire French ministry to-day resigned because of want of confidence in the government expressed by the chamber of deputies in proceedings relating to the South of France railroad scandal. The resignations were at once accepted by President Faure.

Mr. Rouanet, who has been prominent in the chamber of deputies in exposing those who were connected with the Panama canal and Southern railroad syndicates, to-day questioned the government regarding the South of France railroad scandal. It being alleged that a number of senators, deputies and others have made large profits out of the company by fair or unfair means. He declared that the good repute of parliament was involved, and asked for explanations as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them because the deputies and senators involved with the late Baron Reinach, of Panama canal fame, had dispensed 8,850,000 francs in devious ways, and on behalf of the Southern railway. He demanded that the minister of justice, M. Trarieux, publish the documents in the case which were in his possession, and which would thoroughly enlighten the chamber on the subject.

M. Binder, a member of the right, then charged the minister of justice with culpable leniency, and demanded that the guilty parties be punished.

No Deputies Guilty.

M. Trarieux denied that he had long had in his possession documents which desired the arrest of M. Edmond Magnier, formerly senator of the Var, and later editor-in-chief of the "Evenement," who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for having received part of the profits of the syndicate. Continuing, the minister of justice said that whenever the government believed it had incriminating evidence it had prosecuted the parties involved. No deputy, he added, was included among the guilty parties.

Amid continual Radical interruptions, M. Trarieux managed to say in addition that several names were known to the government as having figured in the report of the expert, M. Flory, the official accountant, who made an inquiry into the finances of the South of France railroad. He was interrupted by excited cries of "Names," "Names," "Names."

In reply, M. Trarieux said:

"Rouver, Jules Roche, Etienne, Delonclе, Bardoux and others."

When he was able to make himself heard the minister of justice added that the majority of those whose names had been mentioned had explained their position, and he concluded with the remark: "The chamber knows the truth, and if parliament considers its dignity and honor compromised, the government will join the chamber in voting for repressive measures, and in the face of these explanations asks the chamber for a vote of confidence."

The order of the day, pure and simple, was submitted to the chamber and rejected by a vote of 406 to 105. M. Haberts moved that the chamber agree to prohibit members of parliament from joining in financial syndicates. The motion was accepted by the premier, M. Ribot, and was adopted unanimously. Later M. Rouanet submitted a motion demanding that full light be thrown upon the scandals, asking the government to prosecute all those who have been found to be implicated, and submit to the chamber the report of the expert who inquired into the finances of the company. M. Ribot said it was useless to submit the expert's report, and as to the prosecutions, he added, the work of justice had been accomplished and could not be reopened.

The Ministry Resigns.

M. Rouanet's motion asking for an explanation as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved in the scandals, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them, and demanding that the minister of justice publish the documents in the case which were in his possession, was adopted by a vote of 275 to 196. After the adoption of this motion the ministers left the chamber of deputies in a body, amid frenzied Radical cheers, and went to the Elysee palace, where they handed in their resignations to President Faure. The chamber of deputies was adjourned for a week.

The ministry, which has just resigned, was formed on January 26 by M. Ribot, after the fall of the Dupuy ministry. It was composed of the following members: M. Ribot, prime minister and minister of finance; M. Hanotaux, minister for foreign affairs; General Zurlinden, minister of war; Admiral Besnard, minister of marine; M. Trarieux, minister of justice; M. Leygues, minister of interior; M. Poincare, minister of public instruction and worship; M. Dupuy-Dutemps, minister of public works; M. Lebon, minister of commerce; M. Gadaud, minister of agriculture; M. Chautemps, minister of the colonies.

The defeat of the government is not surprising in view of the sweeping charges made against senators, deputies, and even ministers involved, first of all in the Panama canal syndicate, and more recently in the South of France railroad management scandals. These became public as the result of an investigation by M. Flory, the official accountant of the company, brought about by accusations against various prominent men made in the chamber of deputies by M. Rouanet, which culminated rencently in the arrest, trial and imprisonment of M. Edmond Magnier, who is said to have received the sum of 37,500 francs as part of the profits of the syndicate referred to.

Named by a Paper.

The "Figaro" recently said that the following named members of the chamber of deputies, who were members of the South of France railway syndicate, made the profits set against their names: Jules Roche, 28,000 francs; M. Rouvier, 6,750 francs; M. Etienne, 3,500 francs; M. Doloncle, 5,000 francs; M. Passy, 12,500 francs; M. Le Mercier, 4,500 francs. The "Figaro" added that these deputies were not prosecuted because the official accountant, M. Flory, was of the opinion that the formation of the syndicate was perfectly regular, and, therefore, its members were not guilty of corruption.

It is to be presumed that it was upon this subject that the debate arose which eventually resulted in the defeat of the government. The latter have control of the railroads in France.

The trial of M. Edmond Magnier, senator for the Var, which resulted in his conviction on October 19, developed facts of interest in view of the resulting crisis. He was charged with receiving 87,500 francs from the late Baron Reinach as a bribe for promoting in the Var general council a scheme of the Southern railway. The indictment stated that the Var had to pay the company 1,476,550 francs, as interest guaranteed by it under the agreement of 1889, and that, though the defendant ostensibly received the 87,500 francs for advertising the scheme, he paid only 7,205 of it into the coffers of his newspaper. It also alleged that the 50 articles published by the "Evenement," could not be worth 87,500 francs, especially as the company itself paid 12,500 francs to the newspaper direct. He was, therefore, indicted as a public offender for taking money for an act in discharge of his public duties.

Why He Was Twitted.

In the course of a long interrogatory M. Magnier was twitted with having spent 1,000,000 francs on a villa in the Riviera, and with becoming bankrupt with liabilities of 500,000 francs and assets of only 50,000 francs. He insisted that the railway line was projected in 1879, a year before he was elected councillor, as a strategic line in the great Freycinet scheme, and that he could not be held responsible for its financial failure. His reports were adopted by the Var council, and the concession was ratified by parliament. He pledged himself, moreover, as a candidate, to promote a line, and the Southern company seemed most fitted to carry it out. As for the sums paid him, they were his profits as a journalist, and were handed to him after the scheme for the line had been settled and when he was perfectly unfettered.

As for Baron Reinach, he had arranged that the "Evenement" for five years should support all schemes in which he was interested, and this contract had simply been carried out without anybody being bribed.

Asked in conclusion why he did not hand over the 87,500 francs to the "Evenement," the defendant replied that, though not figuring in the books, it had been applied for the benefit of the newspaper. The defendant was nevertheless convicted and sentenced.

It is stated that neither M. Ribot, M. Poincare nor M. Leygues, who were respectively prime minister and minister of finance, minister of public instruction and worship, and minister of the interior in the outgoing cabinet, will accept office again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Ambassador Patenotre, of France, was shown the announcement from Paris that the French cabinet had resigned, and naturally was much surprised, as there had been no intimation of a crisis. The ambassador says the resignations are not of serious importance, as changes of the cabinet have not the same significance under the French system that they have in other countries. Moreover, the railway question, which appears to have been the cause for the present rupture, is regarded by the ambassador as of minor consequence. It does not involve national considerations. M. Patenotre is hopeful that any changes effected will not result in the retirement of M. Hanotaux, the minister of foreign affairs, whose administration has been marked by signal ability. The embassy officials say that the resignations do not necessarily imply the retirement of the cabinet, as such resignations, pro forma, are occasionally made to emphasize the attitude of the cabinet on pending measures.

FRANCE'S CRISIS.

Ribot May Be Asked to Form a New Ministry.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—It is generally thought this evening that M. Bourgeois or Ribot will be invited to form a new cabinet.

The "Temps" says: "The gravest feature of the situation is the manner in which the cabinet was overthrown. Nobody knows why it was defeated. Another disquieting fact is that nobody sees on what basis a new ministry can be formed."

The Radical and Socialist newspapers hail the defeat of the Ribot ministry as revenge for their own discomfiture in the matter of the Carmaux strike, while the Conservative organs state that the ministry has fallen on a question of public morals and "under a blow given by the majority, exasperated at repeated attempts to hush flagrant scandals."

Most of the newspapers prophesy the formation of a Radical cabinet, headed by M. Bourgeois, whose last office was that of minister of justice in the former Ribot cabinet in 1892, and who tried unsuccessfully to form a cabinet after the fall of the Dupuy ministry. Other newspapers, however, say that they anticipate that a dissolution of parliament must occur "if the present state of anarchy continues."

A dispatch from Carmaux says the striking glassworkers at that place held a meeting last evening to rejoice over the defeat of the government in the chamber of deputies.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Paris correspondent of the "Times" declares in a telegram to that paper that the cabinet would have fallen just the same had an interpellation on the Madagascar campaign or on any other question been the first on the list. "The very persons," he continues, "who aided the Socialists to overthrow the ministry now regret their action. Some say that they did not understand that it was a vote of confidence."

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Works of Art for the New Building Coming in Slowly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The works of art intended to decorate the new congressional library building are beginning to come in slowly. There have already arrived besides the nine sculptural statues decorating the western front of the building, which are carved in granite, three of the emblematic statues of heroic size for the great central reading room. There are "History," by Charles H. French; "Science," by John Donoghue, and "Philosophy," by B. L. Pratt. There have also been received two of the life-sized bronze statues for the reading room, one of Gibon representing history, and one of Chancellor Kent representing law. The large fresco painting by Artist Blackfield, of New York, in the inner concave ceiling of the dome, is in progress, representing the advance of letters, art and science, by bold emblematic figures, which it is believed will be much admired by all resorting to the reading room. Other designs for mural paintings in the art gallery, museum, halls and corridors, are far advanced.

The congressional reading room in the west front is now being finished off with dark oak panelings, and the two great mantels of polished sienna marble give a highly ornate effect to this beautiful room. Its ceiling is to be illustrated by seven designs in large panels by the artist, Gudherz, now in Paris, representing, it is understood, the seven prismatic colors interwoven with the artist's ideal of the progress of knowledge. It is designed that one of the larger library rooms shall be used as a lecture hall, and this is richly, but chastely colored in fresco.

Many of the fresco decorations in the larger halls and corridors are extremely beautiful, the prevailing style, while exhibiting much variety in color, being effective and harmonious in a high degree. About 60,000 books have already been removed to the new building. It is not expected, however, that the present quarters will be finally vacated until early in 1897.

A DECISIVE ELECTION.

Vienna the First European Capital Under Anti-Semitic Control.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Dr. Leuger, leader of the anti-Semites and first vice-burgomaster of Vienna, was again elected burgomaster to-day. Dr. Leuger was elected in May last, but he refused, because his majority was smaller than permitted by law. This led to rioting and an attack upon the town hall. Previous to his election in May Dr. Leuger was elected first vice-burgomaster, whereupon the burgomaster, Dr. Gruebel, resigned. By so doing the administration of Vienna, which for 35 years previously had been in the hands of the German-Liberals, passed into the hands of the anti-Semites, and by the definite election of to-day Vienna is the first of the capitals of Europe to be administered by anti-Semites.

A sore throat or a distressing cough is speedily cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

Regulate your bowels with Jayne's Sanative Pills. Sugar-coated, and usually painless.

SURPRISES IN HOLMES'S TRIAL.

DISCHARGED HIS ORIGINAL COUNSEL AND DECLINED NEW MEN SELECTED BY COURT.

MAKES HIM HIS OWN LAWYER.

Judge Arnold Positively Refused a Continuance.

MADE APPEAL TO SEE HIS WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—H. H. Holmes, or Herman Mudgett, which he says is his baptismal name, was put on trial in the court of oyer and terminer to-day for the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel in this city on September 2, 1894. Sensational revelations were naturally expected when he who has come to be regarded as the most skillful and audacious criminal of modern times was placed on trial for his life. Yet what did occur was more surprising than any expectations.

Judge Michael Arnold is on the bench. The prosecuting attorneys are District-Attorney George S. Graham and his special assistant, Thomas W. Barlow. Holmes's counsel when the case was called were William A. Shoemaker and Samuel P. Rotan, young members of the junior bar of the city. Now Holmes is his own counsel.

The stories of the many crimes have been told too recently and fully in all the newspapers to require rehearsing at this time. By his own confession Holmes has been implicated, directly or indirectly, in three deliberate murders, the disappearance and possible murder of three children, bigamy, many conspiracies, (to one of which he has already pleaded guilty in court), and in fact almost every crime in the calendar. Holmes has proved himself to be a man of unlimited nerve, easy manners, eloquent of speech, refined in appearance, self-confident and ambitious.

Asked for a Continuance.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Holmes was brought into court and placed in the dock. Mr. Graham, for the prosecution, instantly asked that the case proceed. Holmes was then ordered to rise, and was formally told of his right to challenge jurors. Mr. Shoemaker asked for a continuance of the case. He urged the lack of time for the preparation of the defense.

"There are three homicide cases involved in this case," he urged, "and we have had only as much time as would be adequate preparation on one." It was expected to present newly discovered evidence of such vital importance that Holmes would undoubtedly be acquitted of this charge. Mr. Graham protested against the granting of a continuance, which he said would mean the absolute destruction of the commonwealth's case. Mr. Rotan, of the defense, renewed the plea for a continuance, but it was overruled by Judge Arnold.

Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Rotan created a mild sensation by saying that if the judge's decision was irrevocable they would withdraw from the case, but Judge Arnold spoiled this by declaring that a member of the bar who would withdraw from a murder case on the very eve of its trial would be called upon to show cause why he should not be disbarred for unprofessional conduct. Counsel did not appear anxious to accept this alternative, but before they could reply Mr. Graham arose.

"As for the plea of lack of money is concerned," he said, "I have positive knowledge that large sums of money were offered within the last week to prominent attorneys if this bar to come into the case as associate counsel for the defense, showing that there are funds at hand."

Judge Arnold Was Firm.

"Call a jury," said Judge Arnold.

"Will your honor allow the case to go over until to-morrow morning?" pleaded Mr. Rotan.

"Call a jury," repeated the judge, firmly; and the calling of a jury was begun.

One juror had been admitted by the commonwealth when there was another sensation. Holmes arose in the dock, and in a quavering voice, said to Judge Arnold:

"May it please the court, I have no inclination to continue with the trial of this case with Mr. Rotan and Mr. Shoemaker as my counsel, feeling that in view of their desire to withdraw my interests would be damaged. I therefore discharge them as my counsel."

"You cannot discharge them, Mr. Holmes," answered Judge Arnold. "That is for the court, and if they withdraw from this case, they will be punished."

"If," continued Holmes, his tones still more tremulous, "if your honor will give me until to-morrow to secure additional counsel"—

"We will have no more debate, Mr. Holmes—the matter is decided."

The examination of jurors was about to be proceeded with when Shoemaker again arose and stated that the prisoner absolutely forbade them from representing him in the case, and declared that he (Holmes) would examine the jurors and witnesses himself. Judge Arnold said he would permit Holmes to question the jurors, if he so desired, while counsel considered the question of their proceeding.

Holmes armed himself with pencil and paper, and Enoch Turner, the first juror, was turned over to him for examination. He had already stated, in answer to Mr. Graham, that he had formed an opinion in the case, but that he could nevertheless try it according to the evidence. After a few questions Holmes challenged him peremptorily. The next man, Frederick Slump, Sr., grocer, had formed no opinion, and was accepted both by Mr. Graham and by Holmes.

The Counsel Withdrew.

At this juncture Messrs. Rotan and Shoemaker arose and declared that they felt obliged to withdraw from the case regardless of consequences.

"You must take the consequences then," said the judge, and the two lawyers, without further ado, left the court room.

Still determined to have no delay, however, the commonwealth's officers consulted with the judge, and then called upon Everett A. Schofield and J. M. Fahey, young members of the bar, who agreed to assume the grave responsibility, with all the aid possible from Mr. Graham. Holmes, however, objected on the ground that as he knew nothing of these gentlemen, he did not care to entrust his life to them.

"As far as aid from Mr. Graham is concerned," he added, with unveiled bitterness, "I have had abundant proof in the past year what promises of aid the district-attorney's office means. May I be allowed a postponement until to-morrow, to see Mr. H. O. Moon, who is already familiar with the case, and whom I know I can engage?"

"Do you then refuse to allow these gentlemen to defend you?"

"I do, sir. If I am not allowed the continuance until to-morrow, I must ask to try the case myself."

"Well, we will go on to-day," said the judge, "and we will see about your engaging Mr. Moon later on."

The examination of jurors was then resumed. At 1:45 p. m., the 12 jurymen had been selected, and the court then took a recess until 3 p. m. Lawyer Moon declined to participate in the case unless a continuance was granted, and as Judge Arnold declined to do this, Holmes will have to act as his own lawyer.

Holmes's Autobiography.

During the examination of jurors Holmes, at the suggestion of Mr. Graham, asked each man whether or not he had read the book called "Holmes's Own Life," purporting to be an autobiography of the defendant. After one of these questions Holmes said with subdued force:

"At the proper time and place to discuss this matter I will show that I have neither published nor authorized the publication of any such book."

After Holmes had exhausted all but two of the challenges allowed him he made another earnest plea for a continuance until to-morrow on the ground that he wanted to get certain necessary papers from Messrs. Rotan and Shoemaker, and "have an interview with a certain person in this city."

Judge Arnold was inflexible, however, and reminded Holmes that he had discharged his counsel in his effort to force a continuance, but that the ruse would prove ineffective, as the case must proceed.

When the court had reconvened District-Attorney Graham made his opening address to the jury, outlining the story of the crime and telling what the prosecution would prove. Mr. Graham spoke for one hour and 25 minutes, concluding at 4:40 o'clock in the afternoon. He then held a brief talk with the judge, and it was decided to adjourn court until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

When this became known to Holmes he arose in the dock and the last sensation of a day replete with extraordinary incidents occurred.

Asked for Privileges.

"May it please your honor," he began, his weak voice vibrating with the emotion which his wonderful self-control prevented from betraying in his face, "I am forced to ask that certain privileges be accorded me in prison. I must ask the district-attorney to allow me to have in my cell, light, paper and writing materials, that I may be enabled to prepare my case. I shall also ask the privilege of sending, or having some one connected with the court sent, to Ft. Worth, Tex., for certain papers essential to me—how essential I did not know until I heard Mr. Graham's address this afternoon. Again, I ask that I be furnished with a list of witnesses to be called by the commonwealth."

"I decline to give that," said the district-attorney, emphatically. "I will furnish that to nobody."

"Then," continued Holmes, "I repeat my request for an interview with a certain party—the party I spoke of this morning," and observing an inquiring look from Mr. Graham, he exclaimed sharply and with a defiant gaze at the official—"my wife."

"Which wife?" retorted the district-attorney, sharply.

There was a suspicion of tears in the voice of the friendless man as he responded with a bitterness that was real, "You well know whom I mean, Mr. Graham. The person you have seen fit to designate as Miss Yoke, thereby casting a slur on both her and myself."

"She will not see you," the district-attorney declared. "You had the opportunity to speak to her in my office, but she shunned you."

"I never had," Holmes cried. "I say that I was legally married to this woman two years ago, and there has been no separation except that brought about by you, Mr. Graham. At least," he pleaded, "allow me to write and ask her, so that she may answer and I can read, in her writing, that she does not want to see me."

Holmes Became Angry.

"She told you so to your face," exclaimed Mr. Graham.

"I beg to differ with you, sir," and an angry flush for an instant suffused the cheeks bleached with the prison pallor.

Here Judge Arnold interposed: "Mr. Holmes," he said, "you will be allowed to write a letter to her, and it will be sent by one of the court officers."

"I do not want it taken by any officer who is in any way connected with the district-attorney," said Holmes, with a look of scorn at Mr. Graham.

"You have had every opportunity of speaking to her," the latter repeated. "It is indifferent to me whether you see her or not."

"Then will you answer a direct question?" demanded Holmes, searchingly. "Have you or have you not intercepted letters from me to her since last July? Haven't you done everything in your power to keep us apart? Answer yes or no."

"You have no right to so question me, but I will say that I have never in my life addressed six words to her."

"Mr. Holmes," said Judge Arnold, "these are mere idle suspicions. You may write your letter; it will be taken by a court officer, and no one but she shall see it."

"And," added the district-attorney, "I will have her in court to-morrow morning besides."

"I will see," concluded the judge, "that you get light and writing materials."

"I thank you, sir, for the privilege," replied Holmes, politely dropping his head.

The court was then adjourned, the jurors locked in their rooms, under careful guard, and the man who is accused of being the greatest criminal of modern times was conveyed back to prison.

Some Time in June.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, was questioned to-day as to the time of the next Republican convention. He said that as six months' notice must be given after the meeting of the committee, the convention could not be called earlier than the middle of June. He thought, however, that the convention would not meet until after the adjournment of congress, which could easily be the middle of June. A fair inference is that the convention would not be called for earlier than the last of June.

Carlisle May Not Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Carlisle has not yet decided as to whether he will go to Kentucky to vote. A question has arisen as to his right to vote, in view of the fact that he cannot longer claim residence in the ward in which he last voted. The laws of the state of Kentucky requires 60 days' residence in a ward as a necessary condition to voting in that ward, hence Mr. Carlisle is in doubt as to his right to register and vote in any ward of the city of Covington, and he may, therefore, in view of the circumstances of the case, decide not to make the trip.

Two Classes of 275.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 28.—To-day was confirmation day at the two Catholic churches in this city, and Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg, was in attendance. At St. Mary's church this morning there was a class of 210, and at St. Joseph's, in the afternoon, there were 65. Rev. Cosgrove, of Pittsburg, preached in St. Mary's, and Rev. Father Riglere, of Pine Creek, preached in German in St. Joseph's, the bishop speaking to the classes in both churches.

trust him`

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York. 50c. and $1.00

COREA WILL BE EVACUATED.

JAPAN WILL LEAVE THERE AT THE TIME SHE GIVES UP LIAO TUNG PENINSULA.

COSSACKS NOW AT PEKING.

A St. Petersburg Paper Accuses England of Looking for War.

HOW RUSSIA GOT ITS TREATY.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Seoul to-day says that the Japanese officials have announced their intention of evacuating Corea at the same time the evacuation of the Liao-Tung peninsula takes place.

The dispatch also says that the disbanding of the Corean troops, trained by the Japanese, as demanded by the Russian and French governments, is regarded with anxiety in Japanese and official circles, as, it is claimed, this would leave the kingdom of Corea without an officer with which to maintain order after the Japanese depart.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne "Gazette" says that officers who are financial experts have been added to the Russian embassy at Peking, together with a permanent body-guard of 200 Cossacks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a dispatch from Vladivostock saying that the British squadron of warships in the waters of the far east has been concentrated at Fou-Chan, and adds:

"Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext for declaring war upon China, in order to counteract the successes of Russia, and restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The "Globe" this this afternoon published a dispatch from its correspondent at Hong Kong giving a virtual reiteration of the dispatch to the "Times" from Hong Kong, which caused such a sensation in claiming to outline the concessions made by China to Russia. An additional statement in the "Globe" dispatch is that the alleged secret treaty between China and Russia was conveyed to St. Petersburg by Wong Chi-Chuan, who was dispatched to Russia, ostensibly for the purpose of congratulating the czar upon his accession to the throne, but to really carry to St. Petersburg the secret treaty conceding the right to Russia to carry the Siberian railway through Manchuria to Vladivostock, and to construct a branch railway from Tsitsikar and Moukden to Vladivostock.

The dispatch adds that a Russian fleet of 14 vessels arrived at Port Arthur yesterday.

The representatives of the Russian foreign office here discredit the "Globe's" dispatch. They say that Wong Chi-Chuan went to St. Petersburg during the autumn of 1894, before the treaty of peace between China and Japan was signed, and that if any such agreement was ever made between China and Russia it was probably done during his visit to the Russian capital, and that the visit of the prince to St. Petersburg was solely with the object of congraculating the czar upon his accession to the throne.

In regard to the anchoring of a Russian fleet at Port Arthur, the Russian embassy is not aware that Russia claims any rights beyond those of the other powers, and it is stated that no Russian warships will be permanently stationed at Port Arthur.

Finally, it announced this evening that it has received an official telegram from St. Petersburg denying the stories from Hong Kong to the "Times" and "Globe" about the alleged secret treaty between China and Russia, by which the latter was said to have been granted extraordinary concessions.

INDIANA PRAIRIE FIRES.

Twelve Thousand Acres Burned Over, and Danger Not Ended.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 28.—High winds, following the long-continued drought, have fanned the prairie fires in the southern part of Porter and Jasper counties until life and property are threatened. The land now burning is reclaimed swamp, and belongs to Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago. Twelve thousand acres have been burned over. Yesterday the fire, which was all on the north side of the Kankakee river, made a leap at Sandy Hook of 100 feet across the stream, and is now burning in the timber on the other side. Should the wind continue in its present direction the city of Wheatfield may be reached by the flames. No accurate estimate of the damage can be made, but it will reach $50,000.

There are rumors that three lives have been lost near Kouts, but they are apparently without foundation. A farmer named Jonah Hole was badly scorched while fighting the fire yesterday, and so far as known he is the only person injured.

Western Pennsylvania Patentees.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Patents were granted to-day to residents of western Pennsylvania as follows: Harry P. Davis, assignor to Westinghouse electric company, Pittsburg, rheostat element; John H. Devine, Johnstown, automatic circuit breaker alarm; George H. Geyer, assignor to Jones & Laughlins, Pittsburg, power transmitting mechanism; Robert W. Hare, Allegheny, elevator fire door; James M. Kennedy, Altoona, electric motor car trolley; William S. Simpson, Washington, feedwater heater; Ashley Thorn, Clearfield, door-operating apparatus.

Killed by a Fall.

RAVENNA, O., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Elizabeth Knapp, a prominent resident of this city, and 60 years of age, fell on the street here to-day and died instantly. She stumbled, and the short fall killed her.

Stumping in a Special Car.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 29.—Generals Bushnell and Jones, following the example of ex-Governor Campbell, left to-day on a special car to finish their campaign stumping tour.

Glass Works Strike Ended.

BELLAIRE, O., Oct. 30.—The strike of the American flint glass workers at Rodgers Bros.' works has been settled, the men agreeing to accept half cash and half scrip at 6 per cent interest. Over 200 men were at work to-day.

Thrashed by Chorus Girls.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 30.—A young man who gave his name as Lynch and said he was from Pittsburg, and a young man of Niles, were soundly thrashed here last night by two chorus girls of the Camille D'Arville company, for insulting them.

Six Hastings Houses Burned.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 30.—Fire destroyed six double houses belonging to the Sterling coal company at Hastings, in the north end of the county, this morning, entailing a loss of $7,000.

Young Coxey Goes to Cuba.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 30.—Jesse Coxey, son of the commonwealer, wired his mother that he sailed for Cuba Tuesday. It is believed he will join the insurgents.

Some Bits of Gossip of People and Things.

"Flannels," "waffles," "buckwheats," come in a chorus from a crowd of bootblacks, found at almost any hour of the day or night pressing closely against the window of a popular Fifth avenue restaurant, to watch the colored cook make hot cakes. The cakes are made on a baker placed just inside, where it will attract attention. To the boys with empty stomachs who stand shivering in the cold the operations within, where everything is warm and appetizing, must be altogether interesting. They seem to derive some satisfaction from commenting on the various "batches" with the eyes of connoisseurs. The electric annunciator, showing the kind of cakes wanted in the dining hall, is read by the youngsters and shouted out before the cook has time to turn to see for himself. To a "Post" reporter last evening the cook said:

"The boys are usually well-behaved, and give us very little trouble. Sometimes when there are too many, or get too gay, we drive them away, but one might as well try to get rid of flies in summer as to banish these boys when they take a notion they want to see. We throw away a great many cakes, which the boys might as well have, but we don't dare to distribute them, for in one day all Pittsburg's force of bootblacks and newsboys would be swarming over us."

"Do you know that the theatrical posters and the photographs of theatrical people that disfigure so many of our shop windows give a large element of the people a false idea of the truly beautiful or artistic in the human form?" observed a gentleman as he turned to walk away from the front of a Fifth avenue place of business last night.

"These pictures of actresses are displayed," he continued, "as advertisements, not because the figures of the women appearing on them are regarded ugly, but because they are thought to be pretty—that is, by the class of people whose patronage the shows desire to draw. But think for a moment what crude notions of art these pictures betray. The women represented are of a type of ponderous proportions, save the feet, which are crowded into small high-heeled shoes. The Greeks never set up as a model a dumpy woman or one masculine enough to lift a horse."

"I was brought up on a farm, and I am sure if any farmer in our neighborhood had put a bell like that on a cow he would have been mobbed." The speaker was a business man standing at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, waiting for a cable car to take him to his East End home. The bell he referred to was on a car on that line just coming down the hill. There are several of those tintinnabula on that line.

It may be sour grapes, but people who have not tickets for the Carnegie library dedication are saying it will be such a crush that they would a good deal rather stay home than have the breath squeezed out of them. By the way, it is said $25 is being offered for single admission tickets. No sour grapes in that quotation.

Weather Dispenser Stewart coyly admitted yesterday that he had been doing fairly well of late, but hinted that he should not be expected to be on his good behavior too long. After to-day, he thought, he might become a little more demonstrative.

The small boy, and the big one, too, began Halloween operations last night, and doubtless hopes to continue them to-night. The police will have their hands full preventing vandalism. A number of Halloween parties are on the tapis.

LINCOLN MONUMENT A FRAUD.

It Will Have to Be Torn Down and a New One Built.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge cemetery will have to be torn down. It is too far gone to be repaired, and, besides, its construction is such that it will not admit of repair. Instead of being a substantial pile of solid granite, as external appearances would indicate, it is a rickety structure of brick, veneered over with slabs of granite. This is the verdict of state trustees who have charge of the monument.

During the last session of the general assembly the historic pile was turned over to the state and $30,000 was appropriated for repairs, but they cannot be made. Governor Altgeld, one of the trustees, says the monument should be taken down and in its stead a monument built of solid granite from top to bottom.

Bank Robbed by Burglars.

M'GREGOR, Tex., Oct. 30.—The First national bank of McGregor was looted this morning, about 2:20 o'clock. Dynamite was applied, completely wrecking the safe. The booty secured amounted to between $10,000 and $12,000 in paper and gold. All the silver was untouched.

Mahoning River a Sewer.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 30.—The state board to-day notified the local board that the Mahoning river, from which this city obtains its drinking water, is an open sewer, and its pollution should be prohibited.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Good Looks Count.

When you turn out for a drive you want your carriage to look as well as your neighbors. You'll have no fear on that score if you have a

Fredonia Buggy.

Fredonia Vehicles are the best on the market in every way. If you'll examine them at your dealers you'll agree with this statement.

Made by FREDONIA MFG. CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

DR. HARTMAN SAYS

Catarrh Causes More Sickness and Deaths Than Any Other Disease.

If a person has catarrh there is no knowing what may happen to him. The catarrh may go to the lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, or urinary organs. There are very few diseases but what catarrh may cause. Not only does it cause deafness, blindness, sore throat, dyspepsia and kidney diseases, but the worst forms of female and urinary diseases. Everybody is liable to it, and nearly every third person has it already. Catarrh, catarrh, catarrh everywhere. An ordinary cold is the first stage of catarrh. A cough is catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

It is conceded that Dr. Hartman has treated more cases of catarrh than any man on earth. He has thousands of patients under his treatment all the time. Most of these patients are treated by correspondence. A vast multitude are cured every year. The doctor's principal remedy is Pe-ru-na. This remedy strikes at the root of the disease. Pe-ru-na is an internal remedy, and cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh permanently, and prevents catarrh by curing all cases of colds, coughs, sore throat, la grippe, influenza and other acute catarrh affections.

Ask your druggist for a Pe-ru-na almanac for 1896. The "Ills of Life" sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Diamond Thieves at Columbus.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.—Two fashionably-attired young men entered the jewelry store of A. and E. Garlach, at Broad and High streets, to-day, and asked to see some diamond set rings. No setting to suit was found, and a small tray of diamonds was produced to select from. Some time after they had gone it was found that a half dozen stones worth altogether $500 were missing.

Major Frank Hean Missing.

LEBANON, Pa., Oct. 30.—Major Frank Hean, ex-prothonotary and present deputy prothonotary and chairman of the Republican committee, is missing. He is a veteran of the war, and for many years was confidential clerk of Robert Coleman, the millionaire.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Cornelius Mullen	Pittsburg
Dora E. Smith	Pittsburg
Max H. Roeder	Pittsburg
Anna L. Menke	Pittsburg
Hugh A. Miller	Allegheny
Mary A. Kelligher	Allegheny
Charles W. Seabert	West Deer twp
Margaret L. Dawson	West Deer twp
August Blank	Noblestown
Mary Rodgers	Baldwin twp
August Giesemann	Pittsburg
Annie C. Stoer	Pittsburg
Claude B. Minehart	Allegheny
Johanna F. Burgers	Allegheny
Andrew Becker	Kensington
Matilda Schafer	Pittsburg
Harry McI. Jeffries	Pittsburg
Annie S. Black	Millvale
Carl Meger	Pittsburg
Marie Ernest	Pittsburg
Andrew Uddstrom	Pittsburg
Annie Maxe	Pittsburg
Geo. D. Hopkins	Pittsburg
Annie Black	Pittsburg
Albert E. McClintock	Pittsburg
Mary C. McDonald	Pittsburg
Daniel P. Kelly	Pittsburg
Jennie A. Haney	Pittsburg
Joseph Meekins	Pittsburg
Florence Carbin	Pittsburg
Thomas Smith	Pittsburg
Elizabeth Hearns	Pittsburg
Edward C. Berger	Pittsburg
Elizabeth Chislett	Pittsburg
Charles O. Rosenquest	Pittsburg
Ellen Johanson	Pittsburg
James M. Bailey	Allegheny
May Hammer	Pittsburg
John Bemhardy	Pittsburg
Annie McDonald	Pittsburg
William Bray	Imperial
Roseanna Herring	Cliff Mines
George Sute	Homestead
Frances Boneir	Homestead
Henry Mueller	Reserve twp
Augusta Gaertner	Allegheny
Alexander Kelly	Brushton
Ida M. Hickey	Brushton
Alexander Cameron	Pittsburg
Nellie Ryan	Pittsburg
John Walls	Pittsburg
Mary Dunlap	Pittsburg
Wm. F. Hennig	Allegheny
Gertrude Pfaff	Allegheny
Wm. F. Hite	Altoona
Bertha Gaetzman	Emswor